

DR. S. S. S. S. S.

THE POPULATION
OF DOBROGEA

191
u30

NU SE
ÎMPRUMUTA
ACASĂ

DR. SABIN MANUILA

Director of the Central Institute of Statistics
Corresponding Member of the Romanian Academy

THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA

Biblioteca Județeană "Panait Cerna" Tulcea

SALA DE LIMBI STRAINE

Nr. de inventar 199229



199229

1104023

PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS
BUCHAREST, V — SPLAIUL UNIRII, 28

1940

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	5
The population of Dobrogea by nativity	9
Mother tongue	15
Knowledge of the romanian language.....	16
Religion	17
Foreigners	19
Age and sex distribution	19
Marital condition and sex	23
Households, physical disabilities and floating population.....	25
Education	25
Occupations	30
Composition of the households	40
Birthplace.....	43
Buildings and dwellings.....	46
Industrial and comercial undertakings.....	51
Vital statistics	62
General movement of population	68
Vital statistics according to nativity.....	77
Vital statistics according to religion.....	81
Annex	
Migrations	96

THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA

INTRODUCTION

From an historical point of view, the province of Dobrogea comprises two distinct regions: Old Dobrogea, composed of the counties of Constanța and of Tulcea, and New Dobrogea, or the « Quadrilateral », composed of the counties of Caliacra and of Durostor. At the time of the general Census of December 29, 1930, Old Dobrogea and New Dobrogea numbered 437,131 and 378,344 inhabitants respectively. In 1910 the population of Old Dobrogea represented 55.6% of the population of the whole province, and that of the Quadrilateral 44.4%. By 1930 these figures had been substantially modified in favour of the Quadrilateral, which comprised 46.4% of the population of the whole province as against 53.6% in Old Dobrogea (378,344 inhabitants in the Quadrilateral as against 437,131 in Old Dobrogea).

In 1930, the population of Dobrogea represented 4.52% of the population of Rumania. It comprised 4 of the 71 counties in the country, with an area of 23,262 square kilometers having a density of 35.1 inhabitants par square kilometre.

FIGURE 1 — DENSITY OF POPULATION OF RUMANIA AND DOBROGEA IN 1930 *)



The numbers of inhabitants in the different counties in 1910, 1912 and 1930 are as follows:

TABLE 2 — POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY COUNTIES AND BY ENVIRONMENT IN 1910, 1912 AND 1930

Population	Dobrogea	Caliacra	Constanța	Durostor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total in 1910 and 1912	662,000	¹⁾ 116,705	²⁾ 198,404	¹⁾ 177,106	²⁾ 169,785
Rural	512,981	88,905	148,025	150,802	125,249
Urban	149,019	27,800	50,379	26,304	44,536
Total in 1930	815,475	166,911	253,093	211,433	184,038
Rural	618,997	125,323	171,462	179,806	142,406
Urban	196,478	41,588	81,631	31,627	41,632
Percentage increase of total population	23.2	43.0	27.6	19.4	8.4
Percentage of rural population in 1910 and 1912	77.5	76.2	74.6	85.1	73.8
and in 1930	75.9	75.1	67.7	85.0	77.4

*) Estimated population on January 1, 1940: Rumania, 20,045,485 inhabitants; Dobrogea, 934,168 inhabitants.

¹⁾ 1910 census; ²⁾ 1912 census.

During the period between the two censuses, the population of Dobrogea grew considerably (23.2%), rising from 662,000 inhabitants to 815,475. The most important increase of population occurred in the county of Caliacra (43.0%) and the least important in the county of Tulcea (8.4%). The differences are due to artificial changes in the population of these counties and not to natural increase.

The urban population is increasing, especially in the county of Constanța.

TABLE 3 — POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN DOBROGEA

Towns	Inhabitants in 1930	Inhabitants in 1912 and 1910 *)	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4
Grand total	196,478	149,019	+ 31.8
County of Caliacra	41,588	27,800	+ 49.6
Balcic	6,396	6,571	— 2.7
Bazargic	30,106	17,102	+ 76.0
Cavarna	5,086	4,127	+ 23.2
County of Constanța	81,631	50,379	+ 62.0
Carmen Sylva	872	¹⁾ 218	+ 300.0
Cerna-Voda	6,744	5,743	+ 17.4
Constanța	59,164	31,576	+ 87.4
Hârșova	3,665	3,990	— 8.2
Mangalia	2,764	1,929	+ 43.3
Medgidia	6,466	6,252	+ 3.4
Techirghiol	1,956	²⁾ 671	+ 191.5
County of Durostor	31,627	26,304	+ 20.2
Ostrov	3,113	³⁾ 3,965	— 21.5
Silistra	17,339	11,646	+ 48.9
Turtucaia	11,175	10,693	+ 4.5
County of Tulcea	41,632	44,536	— 6.2
Babadag	4,626	4,686	— 1.3
Isaccea	4,576	4,655	— 1.7
Măcin	5,628	⁴⁾ 5,286	+ 6.5
Sulina	6,399	7,347	— 12.9
Tulcea	20,403	22,562	— 9.6

*) Not including data on 1912 urban districts, subsequently transformed into rural districts; ¹⁾ Rural district in 1912; ²⁾ Rural district in 1912; ³⁾ In 1910, the town was comprised in the county of Constanța; ⁴⁾ Rural district in 1912.

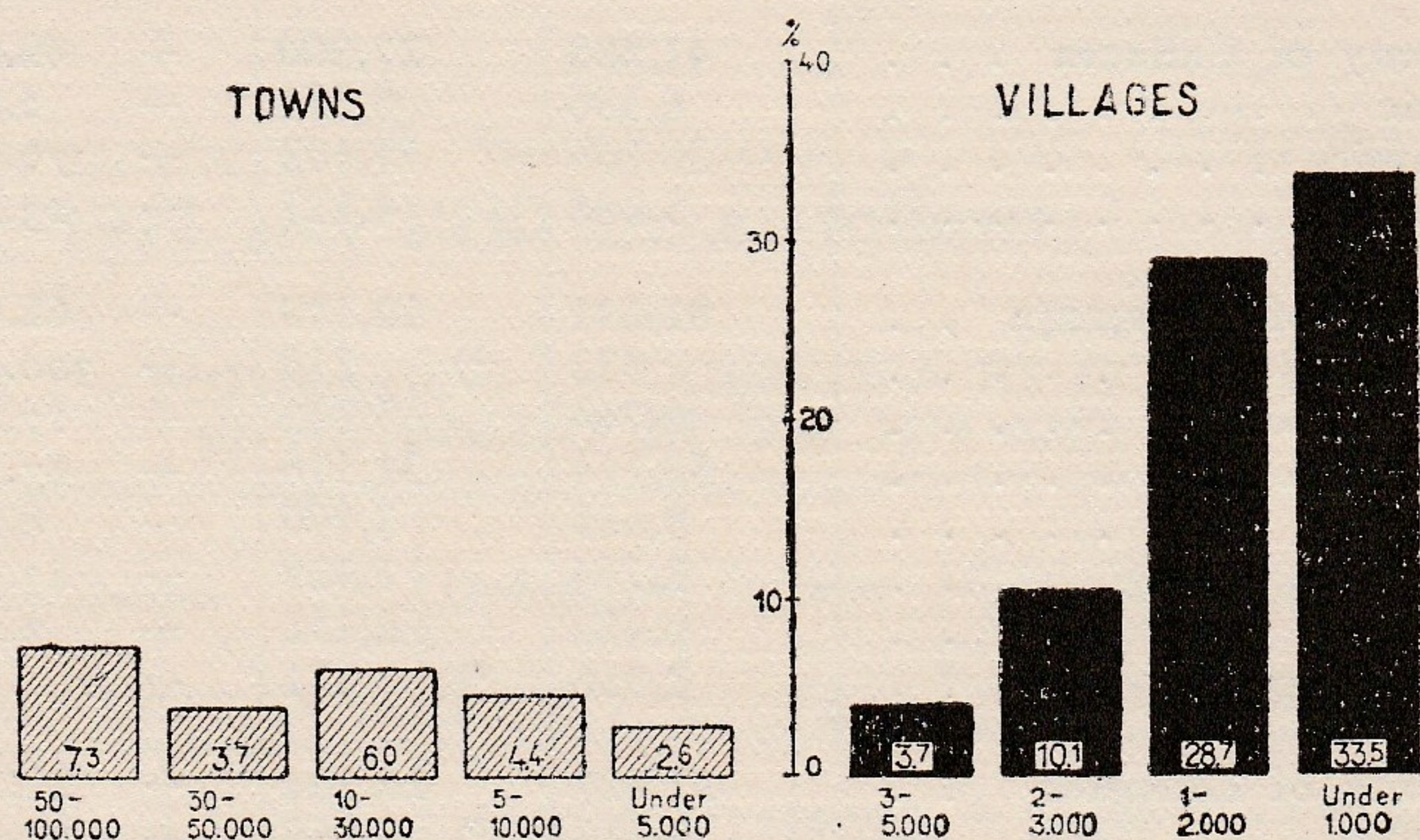
The population of the province is very largely rural in character (75.9% in 1930). The urban population increases but

slowly (from 22.5% in 1910 and 1912 to 24.1% in 1930). The highest proportion of rural population is to be found in the county of Durostor (85,0%), where, moreover, it is approximately equal to that of 1912, when it stood at 85.1%.

There are 196,478 inhabitants in the 18 towns of the province (see table 3).

7.3% of the population of Dobrogea is concentrated in the large towns (over 50,000 inhabitants), and 7% in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. The smaller centres thus constitute the typical environment of the inhabitants of Dobrogea — a fact which is equally true in the case of the villages.

FIGURE 4 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN 1930



There are not more than two villages of more than 4,000 inhabitants in the whole of Dobrogea. Thus the type of large village which occurs in the other provinces is not to be found here. The smaller the villages and the more the inhabitants are massed together in them, the greater is the number of human settlements. There are 509 villages of less than 500 souls, representing 33.5% of the whole population of Dobrogea, that is, approximately one third.

The following table shows the distribution of the population of Dobrogea by localities:

TABLE 5 — CLASSIFICATION OF LOCALITIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN 1930

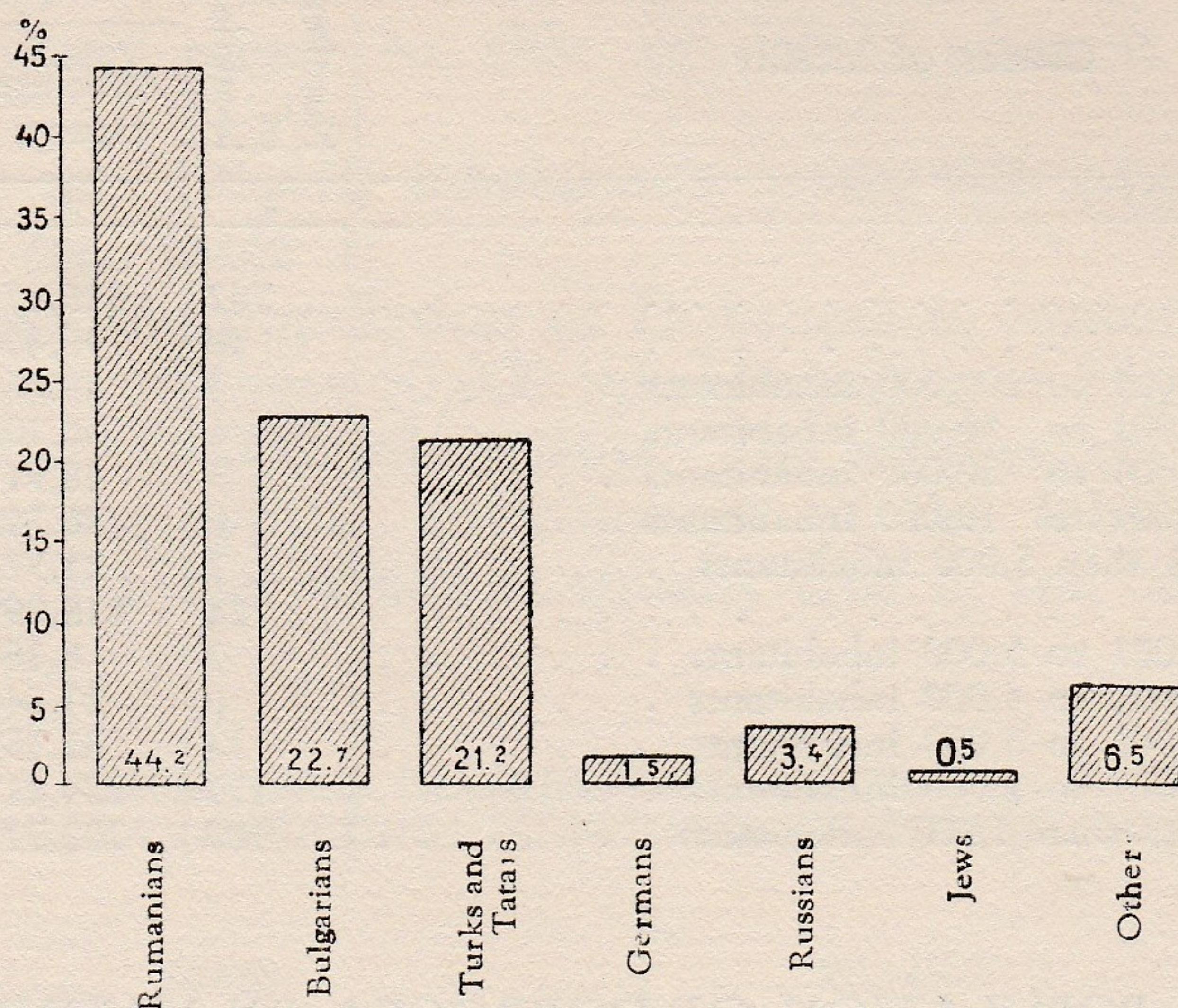
Classes of locality	Number of localities	Total population	
		Absolute figures	Percentages
1	2	3	4
Grand total	742	815,475	100.0
All towns	18	196,478	24.1
Towns of 50,001 to 100,000 inhabitants	1	59,164	7.3
Towns of 30,001 to 50,000 inhabitants	1	30,106	3.7
Towns of 10,001 to 30,000 inhabitants	3	48,917	6.0
Towns of 5,001 to 10,000 inhabitants	6	36,719	4.4
Towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants	7	21,572	2.6
All villages	724	618,997	75.9
Villages of 4,001 to 5,000 inhabitants	2	8,168	1.0
Villages of 3,001 to 4,000 inhabitants	6	21,840	2.7
Villages of 2,001 to 3,000 inhabitants	34	82,159	10.1
Villages of 1,001 to 2,000 inhabitants	173	234,117	28.7
Villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants	509	272,713	33.5

THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY NATIVITY

Of the 815,475 inhabitants of Dobrogea, 360,572, or 44.2%, are Rumanians; the balance is composed of the minorities. The ratio of Rumanians to the total population is of 66.2% in the county of Constanța and 62.6% in the county of Tulcea. The Rumanians are less numerous in the counties of New Dobrogea, namely 22.6% in the county of Caliacra and 19.0% in the county of Durostor. (The latter figures are drawn from the census of December 29, 1930 and do not take into account the subsequent changes in population following upon the Turkish emigration and the establishment of settlements on the boundary between 1931 and 1937). The Rumanians thus constitute an absolute majority in Old Dobrogea and a relative majority in the whole of Dobrogea.

In order of size, the Bulgarians, with a ratio of 22.7%, come after the Rumanians. In no county of Dobrogea are the Bulgarians in an absolute majority, but they are in a relative majority in the county of Calicara. The total number of Bulgarians is 185,279.

FIGURE 6 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO THE ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930



A third element constituting an important fraction of the population is the Turkish, the number of Turks being 150,773, or 18.5% of the population of the province. Like Bulgarians, the Turks are in a relative majority in one county only, namely Durostor. The number of Turks is constantly diminishing owing to their massive emigration to Anatolia.

The population of Dobrogea also comprises 22,092 Tatars (2.7%) and 27,426 Russians. The remainder of the population is composed of various small groups and dispersed individuals belonging to other nationalities, namely Germans, Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, Jews, etc.

In the villages, the ratio of nationalities changes in favour of Bulgarians and of Turks and Tatars. On the other hand, the number of Rumanians is higher in towns, where they are in an absolute majority of 52.4%. The Bulgarians constitute 13.7% out of the town population, and the Turks 13.4%, while 3.6% of the urban population is Greek.

Of the less numerous ethnic groups, mention may be made of the following:

	Total	Villages	Towns
Jews	3,795	218	3,577
Serbian	962	413	549
Greeks	9,023	1,877	7,146
Gipsies	11,446	7,291	4,155
Armenians	5,370	561	4,809
Lipovans	13,450	12,000	1,450
Găgăuți	7,126	5,377	1,749
Albanians	589	62	527

The most numerous of these groups are the Lipovans and the Gypsies.

Taking into account the condition observed in the rest of the country, it may be supposed that the number of Gypsies is greater than that recorded in the census. The Gypsies rarely admit their Gypsy origin and prefer to declare that they belong to the Turkish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Russian, Hungarian and other nationalities. It must also be borne in mind that ethnic origin is determined by the free declaration of the inhabitant and that there are no supplementary checks as there are in the case of the Jews, who belong, almost exclusively, to the Jewish faith. The Gypsies belong to a variety of religions; they may be of Orthodox creed just as frequently as they may be Mahomedans.

TABLE 7 — TOTAL POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930

Ethnic origin	Province of Dobrogea	County of Caliacra	County of Constanța	County of Durostor	County of Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6

Absolute figures

Total	815,475	166,911	253,093	211,433	184,038
Rumanians	360,572	37,640	167,568	40,088	115,276
Bulgarians	185,279	70,797	22,560	72,412	19,510
Turks	150,773	38,430	17,114	90,595	4,634
Tatars	22,092	4,461	15,174	2,085	372
Germans	12,581	500	9,605	58	2,418
Greeks	9,023	1,027	4,616	253	3,127
Russians	27,426	1,000	3,832	216	22,378
Others and undeclared . .	47,729	13,056	12,624	5,726	16,323

Table 7 — continued

Ethnic origin	Province of Dobrogea	County of Caliacra	County of Constanta	County of Durostor	County of Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentages					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rumanians	44.2	22.6	66.2	19.0	62.6
Bulgarians	22.7	42.4	8.9	34.2	10.6
Turks	18.5	23.0	6.8	42.8	2.5
Tatars	2.7	2.7	6.0	1.0	0.2
Germans	1.5	0.3	3.8	*	1.3
Greeks	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	1.7
Russians	3.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	12.2
Others and undeclared . .	5.9	7.8	5.0	2.7	8.9

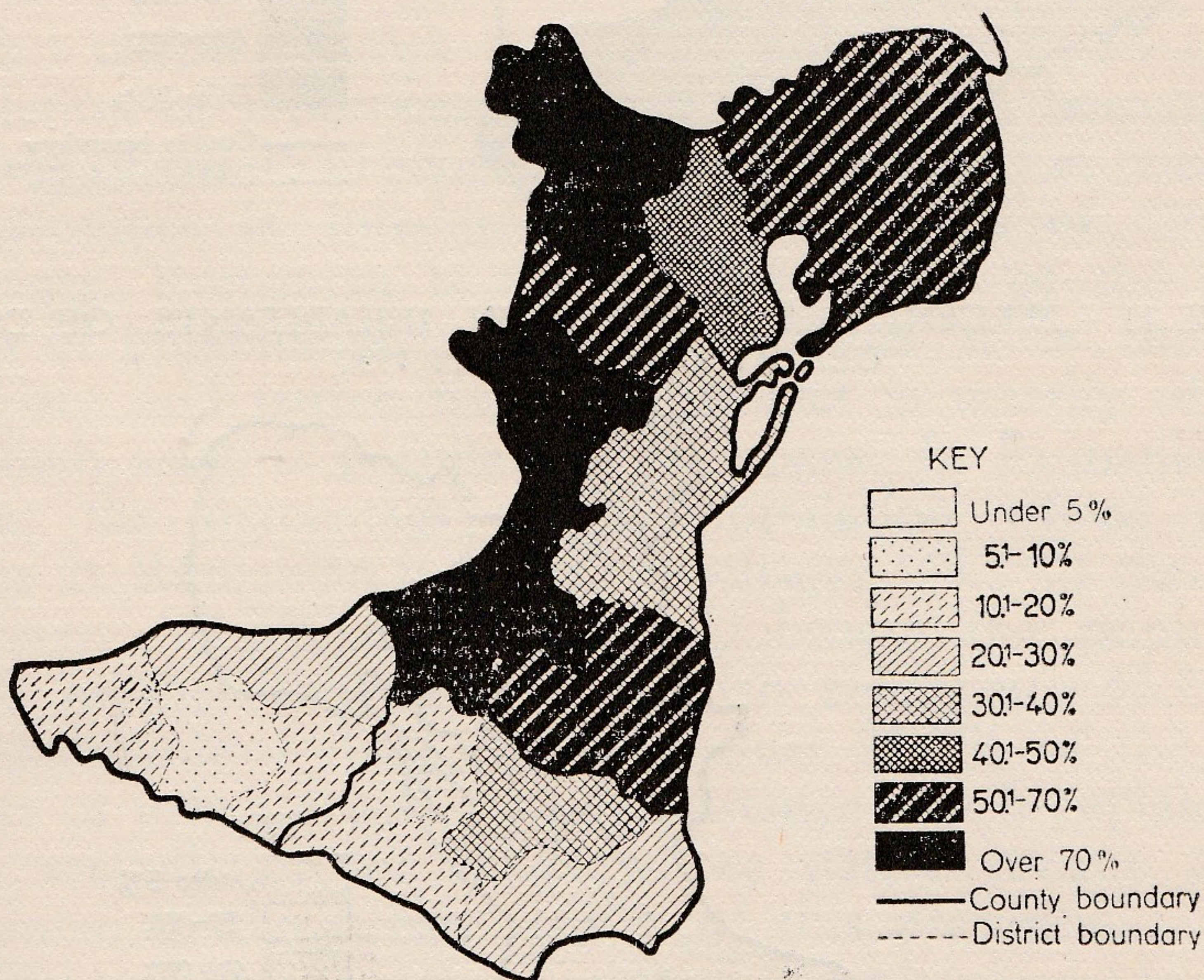
*) Under 0.1%.

TABLE 8 — POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL CITIES OF DOBROGEA BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE INHABITANTS

Counties and Towns	Total	Rumanians	Bulgarians	Turks	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Province of Dobrogea . .	196,478	103,031	26,894	26,354	40,199
County of Caliacra . . .	41,588	6,389	16,533	10,031	8,635
Balcic	6,396	1,019	2,244	1,924	1,209
Bazargic	30,106	4,708	12,309	7,783	5,306
Cavarna	5,086	662	1,980	324	2,120
County of Constanța . .	81,631	56,065	1,601	5,983	17,982
Carmen Sylva	872	632	48	12	180
Cernavoda	6,744	5,325	46	587	786
Constanța	59,164	40,661	1,176	3,384	13,943
Hârșova	3,665	2,894	8	605	158
Mangalia	2,764	1,261	245	577	681
Medgidia	6,466	4,231	51	606	1,578
Techirghiol	1,956	1,061	27	212	656
County of Durostor . . .	31,627	13,648	7,391	8,055	2,533
Ostrov	3,113	2,983	49	46	35
Silistra	17,339	3,794	5,984	5,418	2,143
Turtucaia	11,175	6,871	1,358	2,591	355
County of Tulcea	41,632	26,929	1,369	2,285	11,049
Babadag	4,626	3,632	324	294	376
Isaccea	4,576	3,497	32	344	703
Măcin	5,628	4,680	31	659	258
Sulina	6,399	3,018	30	189	3,162
Tulcea	20,403	12,102	952	799	6,550

The relative number of Greeks, Jews and Armenians is strikingly small. It was generally believed that they were much more numerous. This illusory notion is to be attributed to the circumstance that these three peoples are settled mainly in towns and are engaged in trade. This is the most conspicuous occupation, for, by definition, commerce means movement and distribution. Now the Jews, the Greeks and the Armenians are to be found where there is movement and exchange. Wherever one may go in the provinces, one is certain to meet, not the rural inhabitants, however numerous they may be, but that part of the population which moves about and engages in trading.

FIGURE 9 — PERCENTAGES OF RUMANIAN INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA BY DISTRICTS IN 1930



The distribution of the urban population of Dobrogea by nationalities according to the size of towns may now be analysed. It has already been stated that Rumanians constitute 52.4% of the urban population of the province, the minority nationalities representing 47.6% of that popu-

FIGURE 10 — PERCENTAGES OF BULGARIAN INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA BY DISTRICTS IN 1930

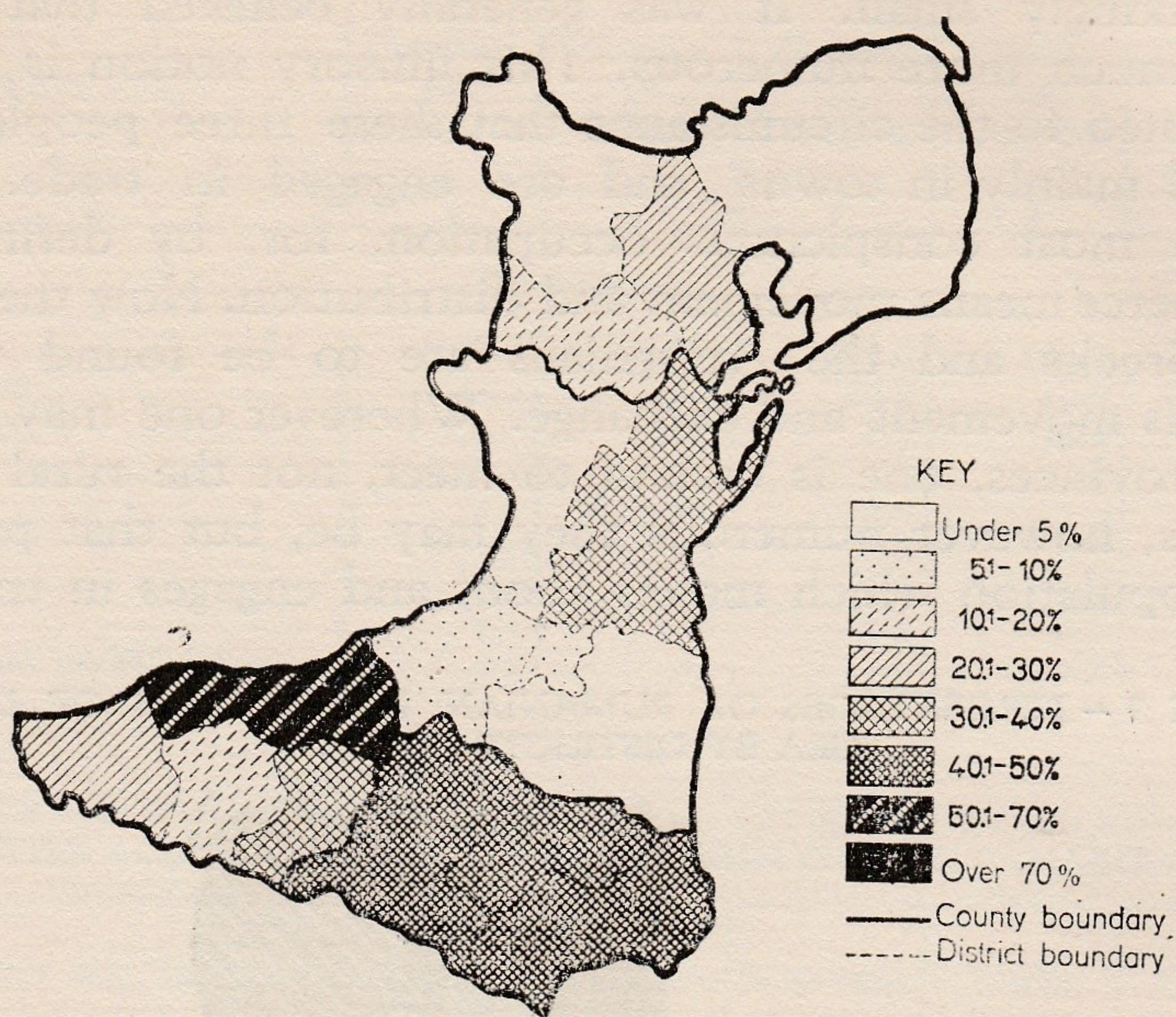
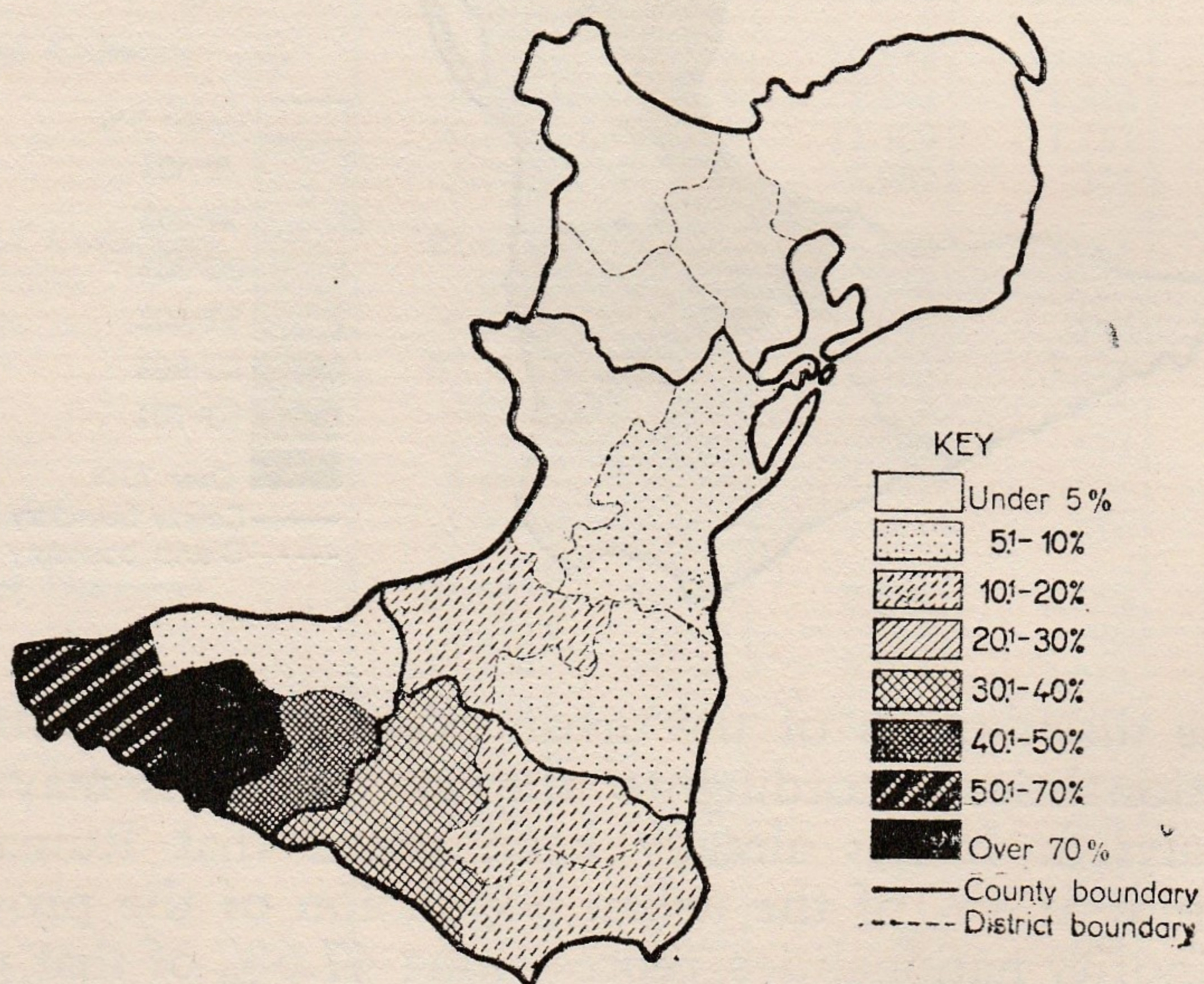


FIGURE 11 — PERCENTAGES OF TURKISH INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA BY DISTRICTS IN 1930



lation. Excluding Constanța, which is, as it were, a capital of Dobrogea, the number of Rumanians is in inverse proportion to the size of the towns. In the case of Bulgarians and Turks, it is the contrary which is true; they are more numerous in the larger than in the smaller towns. It is sufficient to cite two extreme instances: in localities having a population varying between 30,001 and 50,000, Rumanians represent 15.6% of the population and Bulgarians 40.9%, while, in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants, Rumanians constitute 74.0% and Bulgarians only 3.4% of the population.

MOTHER TONGUE

This chapter shows the percentage distribution of the population of Dobrogea according to spoken languages at the time of the 1930 census. It will be observed at once that the province is inhabited by a population of different languages. Rumanian is the mother tongue of the major group of inhabitants (45.3%). In towns it is the predominant and native tongue; this fact is worthy of note inasmuch as it is peculiar to Dobrogea. In Rumania as a whole, the percentage of the population whose native tongue is Rumanian is higher in villages (75.7%) than it is in towns (62.2%), whereas in Dobrogea the population whose mother tongue is Rumanian represents 42.2% of the inhabitants of rural areas as against 55.0% of the inhabitants of urban areas — a circumstance which explains the rapid assimilation of those whose native tongue is not Rumanian in the urban centres of this province.

Next to Rumanian there are two other languages in use in Dobrogea: Bulgarian (22.5%) and the Turco-Tatar language (22.4%). These two languages are spoken to much the same extent in the towns and in the villages. Their distribution is determined by purely geographical causes. Bulgarian is spoken, in particular, in the county of Caliacra and Turkish in the county of Durostor.

TABLE 12 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY MOTHER TONGUE OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930

Mother-tongue	Rumania			Dobrogea		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All languages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rumanian	73.0	62.2	75.7	45.3	55.0	42.2
Hungarian	8.6	12.9	7.5	0.3	0.9	*
German	4.2	5.8	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.6
Russian	2.5	4.0	2.1	5.0	4.1	5.3
Ruthenian, Ukrainian	3.6	1.5	4.1	*	*	*
Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	*
Bulgarian	2.0	1.2	2.2	22.5	13.5	25.4
Czek, Slovakian	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	*	*
Polish	0.2	0.5	0.1	*	*	*
Jiddish	2.9	8.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	*
Greek	0.1	0.5	*	0.9	3.1	0.3
Albanian	*	*	*	*	0.2	*
Armenian	*	0.3	*	0.6	2.3	*
Turkish and Tatar	1.6	1.2	1.7	22.4	16.5	24.3
Romany (Gipsy)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.5
Other languages	0.1	0.4	*	0.3	0.6	0.2
Undeclared	*	0.1	*	*	*	*

*) Under 0.1%.

As to the other languages, the relatively high percentages of the population with Russian (5.0%) and German (1.5%) as their native tongues are to be noted. The other languages are spoken by groups representing each less than 1.0% of the population.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE RUMANIAN LANGUAGE

It has been stated that the minority peoples in Dobrogea represent 55.8% of the total population. They comprise, in particular, inhabitants recently incorporated in the province with the annexation of the Quadrilateral. This also explains the circumstance that the population in the counties of Caliacra and Durostor, recently annexed to Rumania, is largely ignorant of the Rumanian tongue.

TABLE 13 — DISTRIBUTION OF THE 'MINORITY' INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA HAVING MOTHER TONGUES OTHER THAN RUMANIAN ACCORDING TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF RUMANIAN IN 1930

Class	Sex	Dobrogea		County			
		Absolute figures	%	Calia-cra	Con- stanța	Duros- tor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Able to speak Rumanian . .	Total	211,267	47.4	57,660	54,018	50,892	48,697
	Male	126,203	56.3	35,444	31,518	32,776	26,465
	Fem.	85,064	38.3	22,216	22,500	18,116	22,232
Unable to speak Ruma- nian	Total	233,105	52.2	71,005	26,253	118,305	17,542
	Male	97,101	43.3	28,979	9,983	51,697	6,442
	Fem.	136,004	61.3	42,026	16,270	66,608	11,100
Undeclared	Total	1,706	0.7	138	1,072	475	21
	Male	820	0.4	77	504	226	13
	Fem.	886	0.4	61	568	249	8

Of the 454,903 inhabitants of Dobrogea who are not of Rumanian origin, 211,267 have a knowledge of Rumanian. Those who do not know the language number 233,105; this figure comprises, of course, persons of all ages. The value of these data will be greater when they can be compared with those of the next census returns.

RELIGION

From the point of view, the population of Dobrogea is not as heterogenous as of religion it appears to be at first sight. A high proportion, namely, 72.3%, of the total population is of Orthodox faith. The Mahomedan religion is represented by 22.1% of the inhabitants. These two forms of worship thus account for 94.4% of the total population of the province, the remainder, namely, 5.6%, belonging to other religions.

Among the latter, mention may be made of the Lipovan sect, whose members represent 2.2% of the whole population. No other religion or sect reaches 1.0% of the population, a fact which contributes to the substantially homogenous religious character of Dobrogea.

FIGURE 14 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO THE RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930

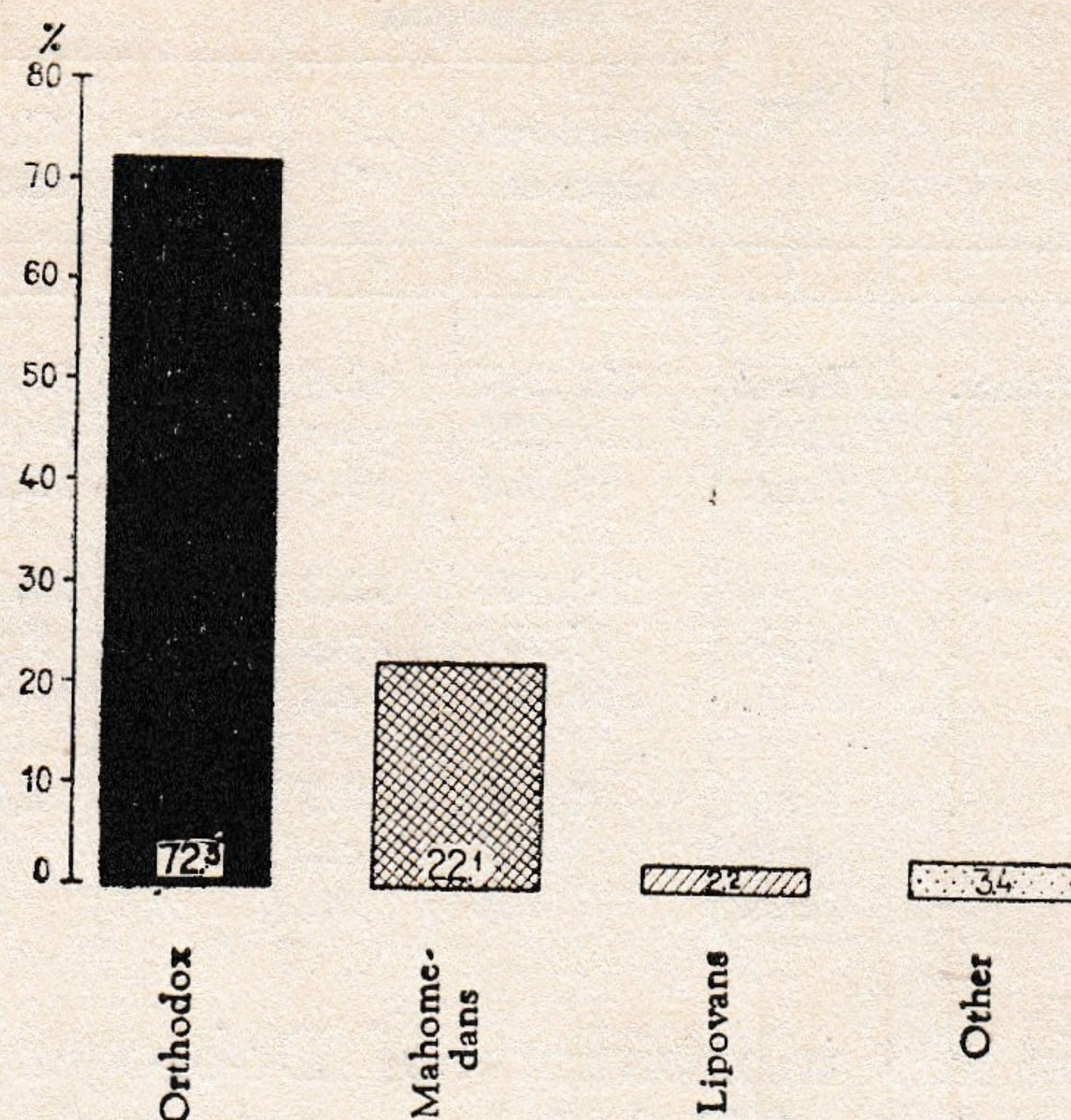


TABLE 15 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF RUMANIA AND OF DOBROGEA BY ENVIRONMENT ACCORDING TO THE RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930

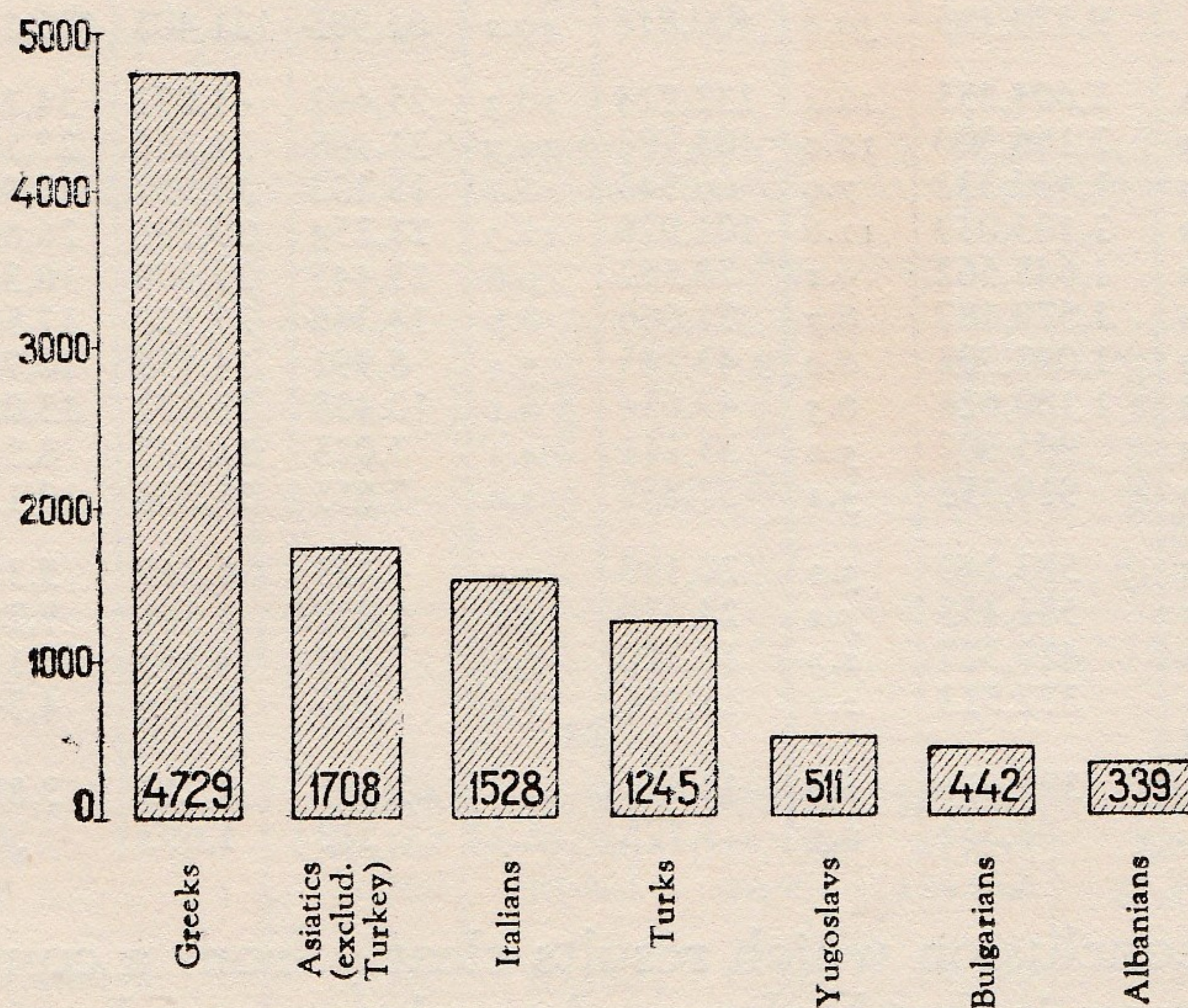
Religion	Rumania			Dobrogea		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Greek-Orthodox	72.6	60.9	75.6	72.3	75.2	71.3
Greek-Catholic	7.9	4.6	8.7	0.1	0.4	*
Roman-Catholic	6.8	10.3	5.9	0.9	1.6	0.7
Reformed (Calvinist)	3.9	4.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	*
Evangelical (Lutheran)	2.2	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Unitarian	0.4	0.3	0.4	*	*	*
Armeno-Gregorian	*	0.3	*	0.5	2.0	*
Armeno-Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lipovan	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.8
Adventist	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Baptist	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	*	0.2
Mosaic	4.2	14.2	1.6	0.5	1.9	*
Mahomedan	1.0	1.0	1.0	22.1	17.0	23.8
Other religions and sects	*	*	*	*	*	*
No religion; free thinkers	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undeclared	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	*

*) Under 0.1%

FOREIGNERS

There are 12,074 persons of foreign citizenship in Dobrogea. Of these, 991 only are in the counties of the Quadrilateral. The greatest number of them inhabit the county of Constanța.

FIGURE 16 — FOREIGN POPULATION OF DOBROGEA IN 1930



The majority of foreigners are Greeks; then follow the citizens of Asiatic countries (with Armenians as the most numerous group); Italians and Turks come next in order of numerical importance, the former in the county of Tulcea and the latter in the county of Constanța.

It may be concluded from these figures that the afflux of foreigners into Dobrogea is coming from the countries of the South-East and East. The number of immigrants from the West is negligible.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the distribution of the population in 15 important age-groups. A comparison is made in each case between Dobrogea and Rumania as a whole.

TABLE 17 — AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN 1930

Age-group and sex	Rumania		Dobrogea		Counties			
	Absolute figures	%	Absolute figures	%	Calia- cra	Con- stanța	Duros- tor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Both sexes . . .	18,057,028	100.0	815,475	100.0	166,911	253,093	211,433	184,038
Males . . .	8,886,833	49.2	414,657	50.8	84,926	131,688	106,256	91,787
Females . . .	9,170,195	50.8	400,818	49.2	81,985	121,405	105,177	92,251
0—4 years	2,604,855	14.4	132,724	16.3	25,692	41,072	34,144	31,816
5—9 years	2,166,300	12.0	103,772	12.7	21,195	31,286	27,594	23,697
10—14 years	1,420,332	7.9	66,343	8.1	15,133	18,981	17,074	15,155
15—19 years	2,103,039	11.6	101,976	12.5	21,254	30,791	26,813	23,118
20—24 years	1,645,562	9.1	78,582	9.6	15,447	27,909	18,347	16,879
25—29 years	1,579,187	8.7	71,066	8.7	14,348	23,127	17,587	16,004
30—34 years	1,092,302	6.0	43,245	5.3	8,991	14,455	10,951	8,848
35—39 years	1,180,628	6.5	49,654	6.1	10,435	15,678	13,051	10,490
40—44 years	905,807	5.0	35,211	4.3	7,025	11,507	8,817	7,862
45—49 years	919,352	5.1	37,859	4.6	7,855	11,284	10,135	8,585
50—54 years	583,240	3.2	20,150	2.5	4,113	6,349	5,319	4,369
55—59 years	582,435	3.2	24,658	3.0	5,027	6,541	7,294	5,796
60—64 years	417,327	2.3	16,370	2.0	3,591	4,353	5,118	3,308
65—69 years	377,523	2.1	15,276	1.9	3,297	3,854	4,747	3,378
70 years and over . . .	391,608	2.2	14,814	1.8	2,995	4,213	3,853	3,753
Undeclared . .	87,531	0.5	3,775	0.5	513	1,693	589	980

The conclusion which results clearly from a comparison of the figures is that Dobrogea has a larger number of young persons than the rest of the country and fewer adults and old people than the whole of Rumania.

Up to the age of 25, the percentage for each group is higher in Dobrogea than in the remainder of the country. Between the ages of 25 and 29, the percentage is the same in both cases; while, above the age of 29, the percentage for Rumania is, without exception and for every group, higher than for Dobrogea. Of the total population of Dobrogea, 59.2% consists of persons of less than 25 years of age, while, for Rumania as a whole, the proportion is smaller, namely 55.1%. The proportion of the population of more than 30 years of age is 31.5% in Dobrogea, whereas in the country as a whole it reaches 35.6%. This difference in the composition of the population partly explains the high incidence of demographic phenomena in Dobrogea.

This does not explain, however, the higher birth-rate in Dobrogea, the statistical data showing that early marriages are less frequent here than in the remainder of the country; persons of between 20 and 30 years of age are no more numerous in Dobrogea than in the remainder of the country; as for persons between 30 years of age and the maximum age of reproduction, they are less numerous here than in other provinces.

TABLE 18 — AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN 1930

County	Age-group					
	0—6 years	7—12 years	13—19 years	20—64 years	65 years and over	Age not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Male						
Dobrogea	90,376	48,307	65,092	193,063	15,763	2,056
Total Urban	16,167	9,746	15,116	57,595	3,502	837
Total Rural	74,209	38,561	49,976	135,468	12,261	1,219
County of Caliacra . .	17,583	10,480	13,920	39,280	3,345	318
County of Constanța . .	27,836	13,990	20,011	64,650	4,270	931
County of Durostor . .	23,499	13,033	16,679	48,371	4,356	318
County of Tulcea . .	21,458	10,804	14,482	40,762	3,792	489
Female						
Dobrogea	88,040	45,634	67,366	183,732	14,327	1,719
Total Urban	15,735	9,647	15,358	48,668	3,512	595
Total Rural	72,305	35,987	52,008	135,064	10,815	1,124
County of Caliacra . .	17,232	9,820	14,239	37,552	2,947	195
County Constanța . .	27,242	13,435	19,616	56,553	3,797	762
County of Durostor . .	22,584	12,094	17,736	48,248	4,244	271
County of Tulcea . .	20,982	10,285	15,775	41,379	3,339	491

Table 20 shows the distribution of population by sex. Males are more numerous than females in Dobrogea (414,657 and 400,818 inhabitants, respectively).

By contrast, in Rumania as a whole there are fewer males than females, the ratios being 49.2% and 50.8%, respectively. Considered by counties, it may be noted that

FIGURE 19 — PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF RUMANIA AND OF DOBROGEA IN 1930

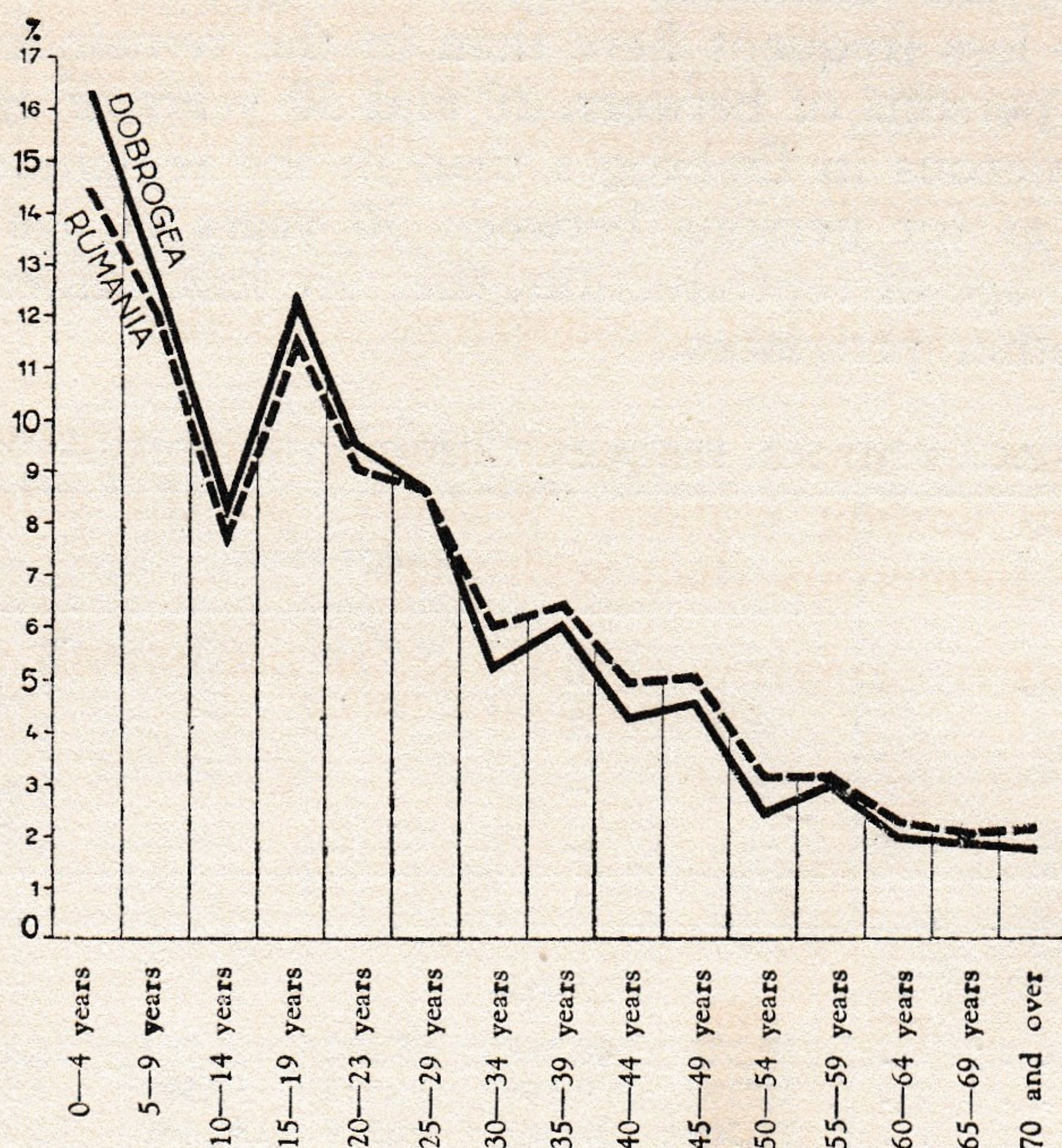


TABLE 20 — SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA IN 1930

County, Town and District	Population census returns in :		Sex (1930)	
	1910 and 1912	1930	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Prov. of Dobrogea	658,187	815,475	414,657	400,818
Total Urban	147,650	196,478	102,963	93,515
Total Rural	510,537	618,997	311,694	307,303
County of Caliacra	*) 16,702	166,911	84,926	81,985
County of Constanța	**) 198,098	253,093	131,688	121,405
County of Durostor	*) 176,794	211,433	106,256	105,177
County of Tulcea	**) 166,593	184,038	91,787	92,251

*) 1910 census. **) 1912 census

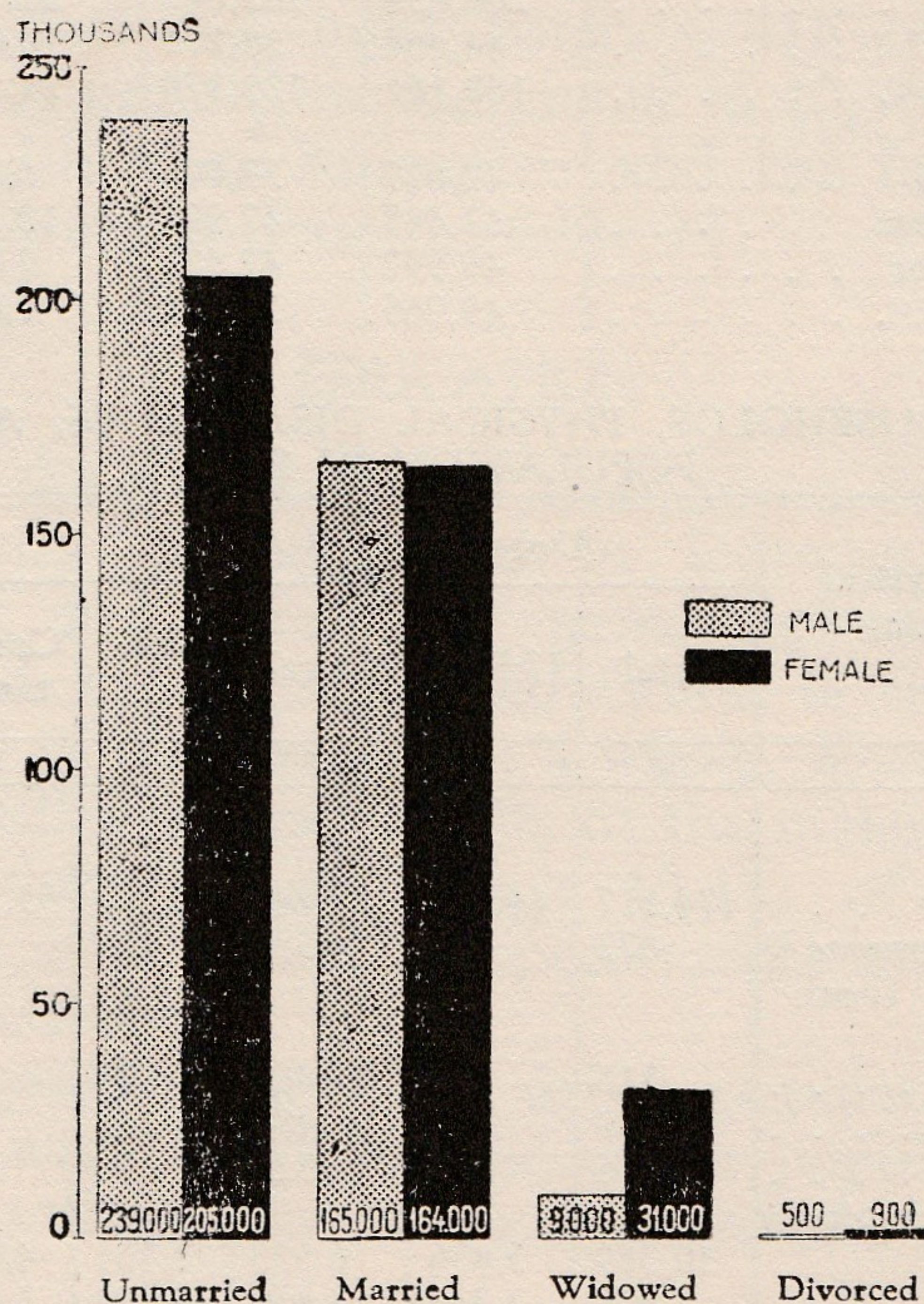
the population of Caliacra, Durostor and Tulcea is almost evenly divided between males and females; in the county of Constanța males are more numerous than females.

Table 18 shows the sex-ratio of the population by age-groups. For all age-groups except the 13—19 group, the number of males is greater than the number of females. The disproportion is particularly great in the case of adults; this is probably a consequence of immigratory movements into this province.

MARITAL CONDITION AND SEX

Celibacy is more frequent among men (including minors) than among women. Widows, on the other hand, are more numerous than widowers.

FIGURE 21 — MARITAL CONDITIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA IN 1930



These differences are much more considerable in towns than they are in villages, where the patriarchal type of family system has survived.

TABLE 22 — MARITAL CONDITION AND SEX OF THE INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA

County	Marital condition				
	Unmar- ried	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Unde- clared
1	2	3	4	5	6
Male					
Dobrogea	239,265	165,434	8,961	532	465
Total Urban	60,565	39,962	1,926	265	245
Total Rural	178,700	125,472	7,035	267	220
County of Caliacra	49,525	33,474	1,752	72	103
County of Constanța	78,832	49,515	2,859	273	209
County of Durostor	56,223	47,409	2,459	96	69
County of Tulcea	54,685	35,036	1,891	91	84
Female					
Dobrogea	204,634	163,645	31,210	899	430
Total Urban	44,468	38,275	10,030	518	224
Total Rural	160,166	125,370	21,180	381	206
County of Caliacra	42,627	33,009	6,155	113	81
County of Constanța	62,445	47,938	10,358	477	187
County of Durostor	49,597	47,671	7,662	146	101
County of Tulcea	49,965	35,027	7,035	163	61

TABLE 23 — HOUSEHOLDS, PHYSICAL DISABILITIES, AND FLOATING POPULATION IN 1930

Households, physical disability, floating population	Dobrogea			County			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Cali- acra	Cons- tanța	Duro- stor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Household units							
Households proper	174,117	44,271	129,846	34,300	53,377	47,931	38,509
Collective establishments ¹⁾	672	333	339	129	327	125	91
Physical disabilities (both sexes)							
Blind	516	115	401	98	160	132	126
Deaf and dumb	589	90	499	114	170	149	156
Cripples	416	95	321	76	111	112	117
Persons having a temporary home	10,369	3,836	6,533	1,761	4,601	2,243	1,764
Males	7,007	2,348	4,659	1,104	3,028	1,638	1,237
Females	3,362	1,488	1,874	657	1,573	605	527
Rumanians	10,207	3,707	6,500	1,745	4,500	2,230	1,732
Foreigners	162	129	33	16	101	13	32

¹⁾ Including: barracks, asylums, boarding schools, convents, settlements, prisons, etc.

HOUSEHOLDS, PHYSICAL DISABILITIES AND FLOATING POPULATION

The census returns indicate under the heading of households the *de facto* social units in which a family lives together (including domestic servants and all other persons living under the same roof but who are not related to the family). On the other hand, members of a family who are usually absent from the household (husbands, parents or children who have emigrated) are not included under this heading. At the time of the census there were in Dobrogea 174,117 households proper and 672 collective establishments (monasteries, boarding schools, hospitals, prisons, barracks, etc.)

In the total household population were found 1,521 persons suffering from a physical disability, namely, 516 blind persons, 589 deaf and dumb persons, 416 cripples.

The floating population amounted to 10,369 inhabitants, of whom 10,207 were Rumanian and 162 foreigners. The returns are shown in detail in table 23.

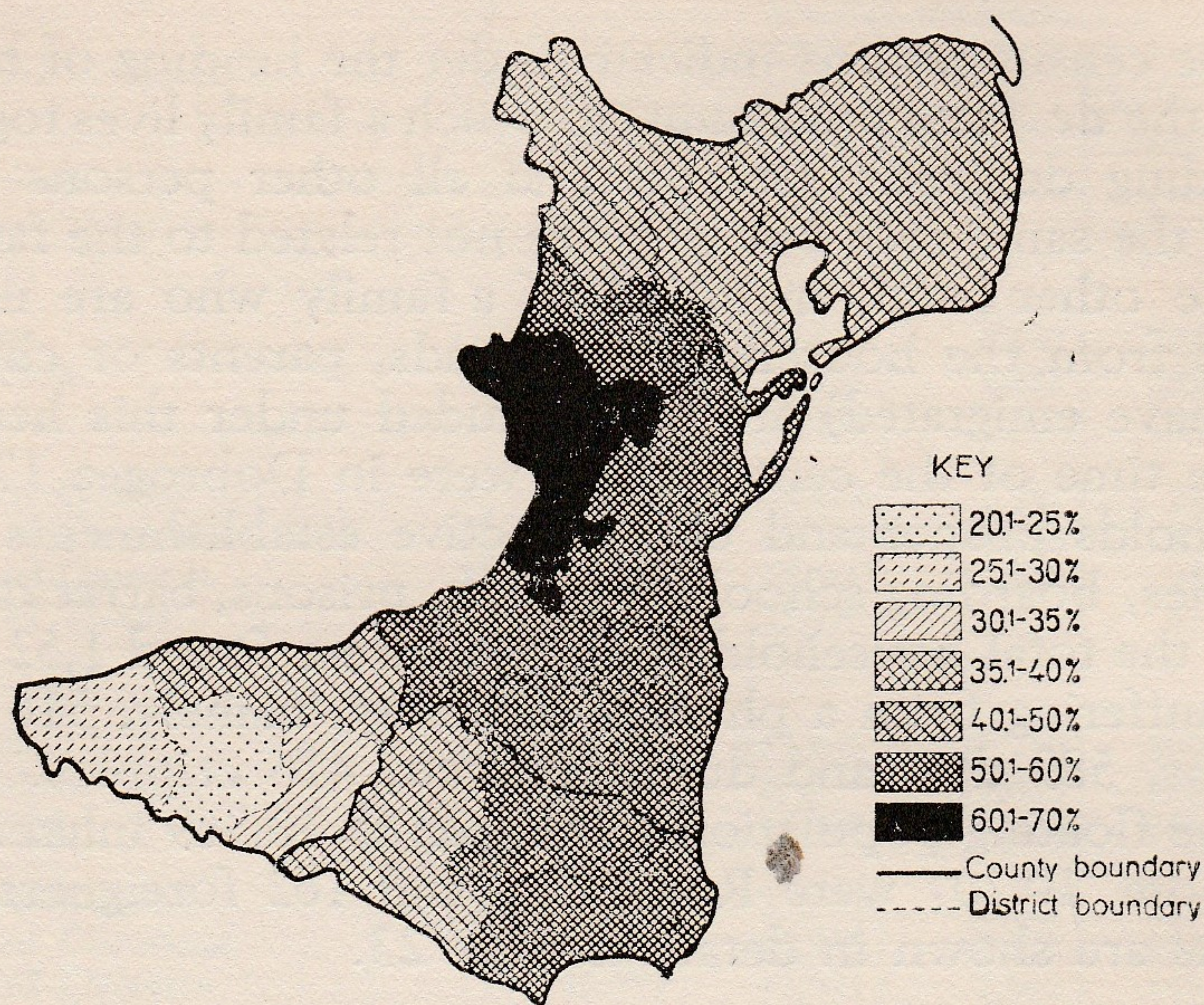
EDUCATION

52.9% of the population of over seven years of age to whom statistics on education in Dobrogea relate are able to read and write. The percentage of inhabitants who have had an elementary education is smaller in this province than in the country as a whole, where it averages 57.1%. According to sex, 65.1% of the males have had an elementary education as against 40.3% of the females. For Rumania as a whole, the percentages are 69.2% and 45.5%, respectively.

In Dobrogea, 68.5% of the urban population is literate as compared with 77.4% of the urban population of Rumania; in the villages, the percentages are 47.5% and 51.5%, respectively.

In general, education has spread considerably during past twenty years. In 1930, 52.9% of the inhabitants of Dobrogea possessed a knowledge of the three R's, as compared with 37.9% in 1910 — an increase of 15.0%. If the

FIGURE 24 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY DISTRICTS IN 1930



progress of education continues at the same rate, in thirty years' time the number of illiterate persons will be negligible.

The following table indicates the educational condition in different counties:

TABLE 25 — PERCENTAGES OF LITERACY AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF DOBROGEA OVER 7 YEARS OF AGE IN 1910 AND IN 1930

Counties	1930 census			1910 and 1912 censuses ¹⁾ (both sexes)	Difference
	Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
RUMANIA	57.1	69.2	45.5	39.3	17.8
Dobrogea	52.9	65.1	40.3	37.9	15.0
County of Caliacra .	54.2	65.9	42.0	27.9	17.6
County of Durostor	38.5	51.5	25.4		
County of Constanța	63.2	74.0	51.2	44.8	18.4
County of Tulcea . .	54.3	67.3	41.5	45.7	8.6

¹⁾ In the counties of Constanța and Tulcea the census was held in 1912

It has been concluded from the above table that, every ten years, the percentage increase is 8.9 for the whole of Rumania and 7.5 for Dobrogea. The most notable progress has been achieved in the county of Constanța (10.2%) and the smallest in the county of Tulcea (4.8%). In the counties of the Quadrilateral, the number of illiterate persons has diminished in 10 years by 2.8%.

Compared with the other provinces of Rumania, education has, in recent times, been more widespread in Dobrogea than in Oltenia and in Bessarabia, as the following table indicates:

TABLE 26 — PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCES OF RUMANIA OVER 7 YEARS OF AGE IN 1930

Provinces	%
1	2
Banat	72.0
Transylvania	68.3
Bukovina	65.7
Crișana-Maramureș	61.5
Wallachia (Muntenia)	57.6
Moldavia	57.0
DOBROGEA	52.9
Oltenia	49.6
Bessarabia	38.2

The following table shows the percentage of the male and female, urban and rural, population of Dobrogea able to read and write:

TABLE 27 — PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF RUMANIA AND OF DOBROGEA BY ENVIRONMENT AND BY SEX IN 1930

Environment and sex	Rumania %	Dobrogea %
1	2	3
Total (rural and urban)	57.0	52.9
Men.	69.2	65.1
Women	45.5	40.3
Rural environment	51.5	47.5
Men.	64.9	60.7
Women	38.7	34.1
Urban environment	77.4	68.5
Men.	84.5	77.2
Women	70.3	58.9

An analysis of the various standards of education reached by the inhabitants of Dobrogea provides the following figures:

TABLE 28 — STANDARD OF EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND BY ENVIRONMENT IN 1930

Standard of education	Sex	Towns		Villages	
		Rumania	Dobrogea	Rumania	Dobrogea
1	2	3	4	5	6
Self-educated	Total . . .	2.3	1.4	1.2	4.0
	Men. . . .	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.0
	Women . .	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9
Primary education	Total . . .	66.3	73.3	93.0	94.1
	Men. . . .	65.7	72.9	92.5	93.4
	Women . .	66.7	73.8	93.8	95.2
Secondary education	Total . . .	19.5	17.4	4.0	3.8
	Men. . . .	17.3	16.2	4.0	4.3
	Women . .	22.2	19.3	4.1	3.1
Technical education	Total . . .	7.5	5.4	1.4	1.0
	Men. . . .	8.4	6.3	1.7	1.1
	Women . .	6.5	4.1	0.9	0.7
University education	Total . . .	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.1
	Men. . . .	4.0	1.9	0.5	0.2
	Women . .	1.7	1.1	0.1	*
Other advanced education	Total . . .	1.5	0.9	*	*
	Men. . . .	2.4	1.4	*	*
	Women . .	0.4	0.2	*	*

*) Under 0.1%

The above table reveals the very small number of persons of higher education both in the villages and in the towns of Dobrogea; the figure is considerably below the average for the whole country.

The standard of education may be gauged more accurately from the following table, which gives figures relating to the various main occupational groups:

TABLE 29 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STANDARD OF EDUCATION AND BY OCCUPATION IN 1930 ¹⁾

Standard of education	Agriculture		Industry		Trade and transport		Other occupation	
	Rumania	Dobrogea	Rumania	Dobrogea	Rumania	Dobrogea	Rumania	Dobrogea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiteracy	50.0	51.8	21.4	29.4	15.9	24.1	24.6	35.2
Self-educated	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.9
Primary education	47.5	45.8	63.9	59.3	57.5	56.8	43.5	42.9
Secondary education	1.1	1.4	8.3	7.6	15.8	12.8	18.0	13.3
Technical education	0.4	0.3	3.8	2.1	6.3	4.1	5.9	4.2
University education	*	*	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	3.9	1.7
Other advanced education	*	*	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.8
Undeclared	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0

¹⁾ For Rumania the data are provisional *) Under 0.1%

The difference between the condition in Rumania and that in Dobrogea is widest in the trade and transport group.

Finally, the following table gives comparative figures of illiteracy in the villages and in the towns according to age:

TABLE 30 — PERCENTAGE INCIDENCE OF ILLITERACY BY SEX AND BY AGE-GROUP IN 1930

Age-group, sex	Urban environment		Rural environment	
	Rumania	Dobrogea	Rumania	Dobrogea
1	2	3	4	5
Both sexes				
7—12 years	12.8	21.7	30.5	32.7
13—19 years	14.0	22.7	37.5	43.5
20—64 years	24.6	33.4	53.9	58.4
65 years and over	51.7	68.4	77.2	87.3
Male				
7—12 years	11.1	20.5	25.2	27.8
13—19 years	9.0	17.4	25.2	33.9
20—64 years	16.3	22.8	37.4	41.0
65 years and over	41.1	53.5	69.9	78.9
Female				
7—12 years	14.6	22.8	36.0	37.9
13—19 years	18.8	27.9	49.0	52.8
20—64 years	32.9	45.9	69.2	75.9
65 years and over	60.4	83.4	85.0	96.9

Education is of recent introduction in Dobrogea: 87.3% of the inhabitants (96.9% of the women) over 65 years of age are illiterate, the number of illiterates being greatest in the villages.

OCCUPATIONS

Of the 815,475 inhabitants of Dobrogea, 450,395 are actively engaged in an occupation. The percentage of working population is 55.2 (58.2% in the villages and 46.0% in the towns); in the whole of Rumania, the percentage is 58.4, the difference being due to the high proportion of children and old persons.

TABLE 31 — TOTAL POPULATION AND WORKING POPULATION OF RUMANIA AND OF DOBROGEA IN 1930

Population	Rumania	Dobrogea
1	2	3
<i>Total population</i>		
Urban and rural	18,057,028	815,475
Urban	3,651,039	196,478
Rural	14,405,989	618,997
<i>Working population (absolute figures)</i>		
Urban and rural	*) 10,542,900	450,395
Urban	1,823,900	90,295
Rural	8,719,000	360,100
<i>Working population (percentages)</i>		
Urban and rural	*) 58.4	55.2
Urban	50.0	46.0
Rural	60.5	58.2

*) Provisional returns

The salient feature of the distribution of working population in the principal occupational groups is that the majority of the population is engaged on the land. Agriculture accounts for 350,869, or 77.9%, of the 450,395 occupied inhabitants of Dobrogea. 24,641, or 5.5%, of the working population are occupied in industry; 2.8% in commerce and finance; 2.3% in transport; and 5.8%, or

TABLE 32 — WORKING POPULATION OF RUMANIA AND OF DOBROGEA BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX IN 1930

Occupational group	Rumania ¹⁾			Dobrogea		
	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Absolute figures

Total	²⁾ 10,542.9	²⁾ 5,745.9	²⁾ 4,797.0	450,395	262,802	187,593
Agriculture	8,244.5	4,063.6	4,180.9	350,869	181,530	169,339
Industry and mining . . .	759.1	617.9	141.2	24,641	21,237	3,404
Trade and banking . . .	337.4	226.0	111.4	12,576	10,111	2,465
Transport	179.2	161.5	17.7	10,410	9,924	486
Public services	485.0	386.0	99.0	26,072	22,923	3,149
Public health, sport, entertainment	105.4	63.6	41.8	4,903	3,438	1,465
Other	432.3	227.3	205.0	20,924	13,639	7,285

Percentage by occupational group

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	78.2	70.7	87.1	77.9	69.1	90.3
Industry and mining . . .	7.2	10.8	2.9	5.5	8.1	1.8
Trade and banking . . .	3.2	3.9	2.3	2.8	3.8	1.3
Transport	1.7	2.8	0.4	2.3	3.8	0.2
Public services	4.6	6.7	2.1	5.8	8.7	1.7
Public health, sport, entertainment	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8
Other	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.2	3.9

Percentage by sex

Total	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	58.3	41.7
Agriculture	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0	51.7	48.3
Industry and mining . . .	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	86.2	13.8
Trade and banking . . .	100.0	67.2	33.0	100.0	80.4	19.6
Transport	100.0	90.1	9.9	100.0	95.3	4.7
Public services	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	87.9	12.1
Public health, sport, entertainment	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	70.1	29.9
Other	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	65.2	34.8

¹⁾ Provisional returns ²⁾ In thousands

TABLE 33 — OCCUPATIONAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY OCCUPATION AND BY ENVIRONMENT IN 1930

Occupational group, environment	Grand total	Working population											Unoccupied population
		Total working population											
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		working population	Property owners, fund-holders, pensioners	Employers	Liberal professions	Employees	Apprentices	Others	Dependents	Domestic Servants			
All occupations	815,475	450,395	6,769	141,383	648	42,343	4,083	43,594	203,905	7,670	365,080		
Rural	618,997	360,100	2,113	121,745	164	18,028	1,259	20,603	193,791	2,397	258,897		
Urban	196,478	90,295	4,656	19,638	484	24,315	2,824	22,991	10,114	5,273	106,183		
1. Agriculture	588,017	350,869	384	121,346	1	8,573	20	17,359	202,009	1,177	237,148		
Rural	553,518	331,308	251	113,946	—	7,214	2	16,472	192,515	908	222,210		
Urban	34,499	19,561	133	7,400	1	1,359	18	887	9,494	269	14,938		
2. Mining	2,955	1,051	—	38	—	802	15	174	1	21	1,904		
Rural	2,169	753	—	10	—	627	8	97	—	11	1,416		
Urban	786	298	—	28	—	175	7	77	1	10	488		
3. Metallurgy	14,090	5,306	—	2,661	—	1,692	654	75	123	101	8,784		
Rural	7,161	2,610	—	1,623	—	566	287	3	101	30	4,551		
Urban	6,929	2,696	—	1,038	—	1,126	367	72	22	71	4,233		
4. Timber	7,936	3,311	—	1,728	—	933	343	151	132	24	4,625		
Rural	3,724	1,613	—	1,063	—	290	122	4	126	8	2,111		
Urban	4,212	1,698	—	665	—	643	221	147	6	16	2,514		
5. Building	6,412	2,253	—	850	10	1,148	88	101	9	47	4,159		
Rural	1,399	475	—	256	—	190	10	12	5	2	924		
Urban	5,013	1,778	—	594	10	958	78	89	4	45	3,235		

6. Textils and clothing	16,624	8,472	—	4,236	1	2,611	1,477	27	26	94	8,152
Rural	5,748	3,344	—	2,048	1	714	542	3	10	26	2,404
Urban	10,876	5,128	—	2,188	—	1,897	935	24	16	68	5,748
7. Foodstuffs. Tobacco	8,988	3,417	—	1,282	—	1,457	137	115	89	337	5,571
Rural	2,434	970	—	379	—	370	32	29	51	109	1,464
Urban	6,554	2,447	—	903	—	1,087	105	86	38	228	4,107
8. Chemicals, paper. Printing	1,144	528	—	135	—	266	66	26	7	28	616
Rural	166	70	—	35	—	20	5	4	2	4	96
Urban	978	458	—	100	—	246	61	22	5	24	520
9. Oter industries	572	303	—	22	—	137	104	28	—	12	269
Rural	115	68	—	1	—	33	32	1	—	1	47
Urban	457	235	—	21	—	104	72	27	—	11	222
10. Banking, middlemen	2,261	981	—	85	—	665	11	6	1	213	1,280
Rural	311	127	—	2	—	116	2	—	—	7	184
Urban	1,950	854	—	83	—	549	9	6	1	206	1,096
11. Trade	7,231	11,595	—	6,083	—	1,920	666	132	1,371	1,423	17,003
Rural	21,367	3,262	—	1,728	—	249	129	11	912	233	3,969
Urban	29,892	8,333	—	4,355	—	1,671	537	121	459	1,190	13,034
12. Transport	3,512	10,410	—	1,614	—	5,691	152	2,409	36	508	19,482
Rural	26,380	1,116	—	165	—	762	16	128	9	36	2,396
Urban	45,186	9,294	—	1,449	—	4,929	136	2,281	27	472	17,086
13. Public Services	15,182	26,072	—	—	272	14,062	83	9,852	—	1,803	19,114
Rural	30,004	7,484	—	—	19	6,408	4	573	—	480	7,698
Urban	58,258	18,588	—	—	253	7,654	79	9,279	—	1,323	11,416
14. Miscellaneous	15,029	23,572	6,385	1,302	364	1,823	199	11,633	100	1,766	34,686
Rural	43,229	6,331	1,862	489	144	369	49	2,830	59	529	8,698
Urban	4,542	17,241	4,523	813	220	1,454	150	8,803	41	1,237	25,988
15. Undeclared	1,298	2,255	—	1	—	563	68	1,506	1	116	2,287
Rural	3,244	569	—	—	—	100	19	436	1	13	729
Urban		1,686	—	1	—	463	49	1,070	—	103	1,558

26,072 inhabitants, in public services. In the agricultural group the number of women is approximately equal to the number of men; this is to be explained by the circumstance that the land in Dobrogea is worked by family units. The proportion of women working in agriculture is, however, smaller in Dobrogea than in the country as a whole.

<u>Population actively engaged in agriculture</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>Dobrogea</u>
Men	49.2	51.5
Women	50.8	48.5

The difference between male and female employment is much more appreciable in industry and trade. In the whole of Rumania, 84.8% of the persons engaged in industrial work are men and 15.2% are women. In Dobrogea the percentages are 86.2% and 13.8%, respectively.

The proportion of women engaged in industry is much smaller in Dobrogea than in the remainder of the country. The same is true for trade, in which the ratio of feminine employment is much smaller than in the remainder of the country. This is due to the manner of life of the inhabitants of this province, where, in most cases, a patriarchal type of family life has survived. This, in turn, explains the decreasing number of unmarried couples, the small ratio of illegitimate births, and a birth-rate which is higher here than in Rumania as a whole.

Table 33 shows the occupational condition of the inhabitants of Dobrogea according to occupational groups and to environmental conditions.

The figures indicating the distribution of the population by occupations represent only a small part of the data collected by the Central Institute of Statistics. The publication of all the information and, in particular, of the individual returns on occupational condition would be a task of considerable size. The following tables, therefore, provide only brief information on distribution by age and by sex, as well as on the standard of education of the population in the various occupations.

TABLE 34 — TOTAL POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY OCCUPATION, AGE-GROUP AND SEX IN 1930

Occupational group	Total			0 to 12 years		13 to 20 years		21 to 40 years		41 to 64 years		65 years and over		Age not declared	
	Both sexes	Male Fem.		Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
		1	2			3	4								
Grand total . . .	815,475	414,657	400,818	138,683	133,674	71,888	72,776	120,029	114,075	66,238	64,247	15,763	14,327	2,056	1,719
Agriculture . . .	588,017	293,338	294,679	107,242	102,768	51,570	54,378	74,360	79,422	47,060	47,053	12,136	10,071	970	987
Mining . . .	2,955	1,614	1,341	516	498	289	184	494	453	268	163	44	41	3	2
Metallurgy . . .	14,090	8,037	6,053	2,534	2,315	1,802	854	2,214	1,884	1,237	805	200	175	50	20
Timber . . .	7,936	4,594	3,342	1,300	1,209	1,206	517	1,289	1,004	639	495	145	112	15	5
Building . . .	6,412	3,368	3,044	976	1,055	502	432	1,088	1,024	675	460	116	62	11	11
Textiles, clothing . . .	16,624	8,515	8,109	2,168	2,025	2,603	2,204	2,591	2,551	949	1,030	162	268	42	31
Foodstuffs. Tobacco . . .	8,988	4,901	4,087	1,427	1,291	805	649	1,559	1,406	938	586	155	143	17	12
Chemicals, paper. Printing. Other industries . . .	1,144	638	506	147	131	172	113	212	172	86	76	17	14	4	—
Banking, middlemen . . .	572	349	223	69	59	124	54	98	77	50	27	4	3	4	3
	2,261	1,098	1,163	249	270	165	245	431	430	221	171	26	43	6	4
Trade . . .	28,598	14,739	13,859	4,085	3,993	2,643	2,403	3,962	4,507	3,438	2,350	500	523	111	83
Transport . . .	29,892	15,753	14,139	4,822	4,924	2,056	1,995	5,743	5,093	2,750	1,705	283	337	99	85
Public services	45,186	28,926	16,260	4,775	4,816	2,146	2,706	18,597	6,118	2,717	2,058	339	432	352	130
Miscellaneous	58,258	26,116	32,142	7,898	7,795	5,250	5,685	6,304	9,350	4,885	7,025	1,592	2,062	187	225
Undeclared . . .	4,542	2,671	1,871	475	525	555	357	1,087	584	325	243	44	41	185	121

OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 35 — STANDARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN 1930

Occupational groups	1	2 Grand total	Working Unemployed		4	Standard of education									
						5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Undeclared
						Children under the school age	Illiterate	Self-taught	Primary	Secondary	Technical	University	Other advanced education		
Grand Total		815,475	450,395	365,080		178,782	290,204	3,721	300,790	28,128	8,185	2,052	1,141	2,472	
Agriculture		588,017	350,869	237,148		139,430	232,195	1,971	205,523	6,059	1,307	192	130	1,210	
Mining		2,955	1,051	1,904		735	1,012	16	1,101	55	28	5	1	2	
Metallurgy		14,090	5,306	8,784		3,271	3,977	136	5,825	590	247	9	11	24	
Timber		7,936	3,311	4,625		1,723	2,302	34	3,394	316	149	4	3	11	
Building		6,412	2,253	4,159		1,271	1,401	46	3,126	406	116	10	19	17	
Textiles and clothing . .		16,624	8,472	8,152		2,588	2,838	131	9,450	1,310	248	18	5	36	
Foodstuffs, tobacco . .		8,988	3,417	5,571		1,626	2,126	84	4,209	730	153	21	9	30	
Chemicals, paper, printing		1,144	528	616		169	156	10	593	149	43	5	8	11	
Other industries		572	303	269		73	91	11	309	53	25	3	4	3	
Banking, middlemen . .		2,261	981	1,280		308	227	17	784	533	310	35	44	3	
Trade		28,598	11,595	17,003		4,537	4,439	265	14,055	4,118	877	158	56	93	
Transport		29,892	10,410	19,482		6,406	7,260	144	13,261	1,685	869	64	108	95	
Public services		45,186	26,072	19,114		6,071	6,617	438	19,559	7,821	2,622	1,101	603	354	
Miscellaneous		58,258	23,572	34,686		9,939	24,349	367	18,068	3,765	1,017	401	122	230	
Undeclared		4,542	2,255	2,287		635	1,214	51	1,533	538	174	26	18	353	

The following diagram illustrates the ratio of Rumanians to non-Rumanians in the various occupations:

FIGURE 36 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RUMANIANS AND NON-RUMANIANS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN 1930

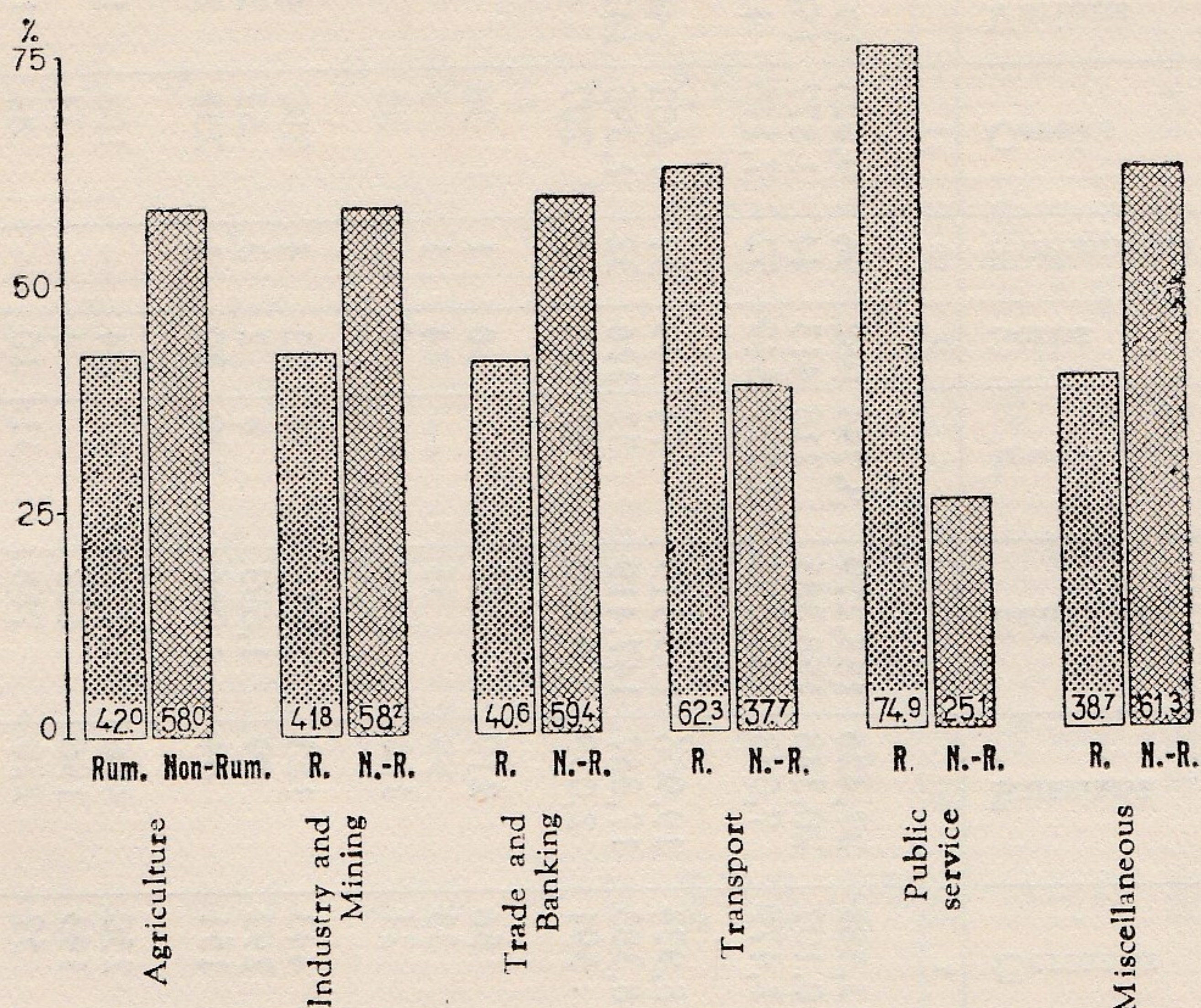


Table 37 provides data on occupations according to nativity.

There is a high ratio of Rumanians, Germans, Russians and Bulgarians engaged on the land (agriculture, animal husbandry, fish-culture, forestry, etc.).

TABLE 37 — DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS,
BY ETHNIC GROUPS AND BY ENVIRONMENT IN 1930

Occupational group and environment	Ethnic groups													Grand total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rumanians	Hungarians	Germans	Russians	Bulgarians	Jews	Serbs	Ruthenians	Greeks	Various small ethnic groups	Others	Undeclared
All occupations		815,475	360,572	2,194	12,581	27,426	185,279	3,795	962	96	9,023	197,801	15,480	266
Rural		618,997	257,541	284	10,102	20,338	158,385	218	413	44	1,877	156,580	13,127	88
Urban		196,478	103,031	1,910	2,479	7,088	26,894	3,577	549	52	7,146	41,221	2,353	178
1. Agriculture		588,017	246,678	130	8,974	19,906	153,519	74	349	37	1,602	146,672	10,029	47
Rural		553,518	226,437	93	8,383	17,867	147,419	32	326	32	1,395	142,191	9,313	30
Urban		34,499	20,241	37	591	2,039	6,100	42	23	5	207	4,481	716	17
2. Mining		2,955	1,669	23	56	219	65	—	30	1	38	239	615	—
Rural		2,169	1,261	10	35	99	35	—	24	1	3	151	550	—
Urban		786	408	13	21	120	30	—	6	—	35	88	65	—
3. Metallurgy		14,090	5,299	50	443	183	2,759	238	22	4	290	4,687	115	—
Rural		7,161	2,297	7	292	99	1,693	8	2	3	52	2,663	45	—
Urban		6,929	3,002	43	151	84	1,066	230	20	1	238	2,024	70	—
4. Timber		7,936	3,640	36	250	416	1,470	31	14	—	108	1,814	149	8
Rural		3,724	1,758	3	193	196	682	—	4	—	24	782	82	—
Urban		4,212	1,882	33	57	220	788	31	10	—	84	1,032	67	8
5. Building		6,412	2,880	133	200	223	1,522	45	34	—	270	884	221	—
Rural		1,399	383	4	58	50	530	1	4	—	45	312	12	—
Urban		5,013	2,497	129	142	173	992	44	30	—	225	572	209	—

6. Textiles and clothing	16,624	7,034	50	206	375	5,018	271	14	5	444	3,081	125	1
Rural	5,748	2,647	3	137	157	2,112	14	5	—	53	547	73	—
Urban	10,876	4,387	47	69	218	2,906	257	9	5	391	2,534	52	1
7. Foodstuffs, tobacco	8,988	3,176	110	350	345	1,785	65	121	2	679	2,294	60	1
Rural	2,434	924	27	209	117	578	6	22	1	46	469	34	1
Urban	6,554	2,252	83	141	228	1,207	59	99	1	633	1,825	26	—
8. Chemicals, paper. Printing	1,144	551	7	41	29	237	29	2	—	56	180	12	—
Rural	166	54	—	16	—	53	1	—	—	1	40	1	—
Urban	978	497	7	25	29	184	28	2	—	55	140	11	—
10. Other industries	572	312	9	21	39	42	14	—	—	33	82	20	—
Rural	115	46	—	9	7	16	—	—	—	4	27	6	—
Urban	457	266	9	12	32	26	14	—	—	29	55	14	—
10. Banking, middlemen	2,261	1,302	9	22	35	363	223	2	—	144	130	31	—
Rural	311	233	—	5	—	57	4	—	—	5	1	6	—
Urban	1,950	1,069	9	17	35	306	219	2	—	139	129	25	—
11. Trade	28,598	11,241	67	263	658	5,875	1,533	79	8	2,298	6,206	360	10
Rural	7,231	3,437	5	98	248	1,741	87	4	6	164	1,227	213	1
Urban	21,367	7,804	62	165	410	4,134	1,446	75	2	2,134	4,979	147	9
12. Transport	29,892	18,612	246	388	1,266	1,452	225	179	4	1,141	6,069	302	8
Rural	3,512	2,340	12	65	114	363	5	7	—	14	508	84	—
Urban	26,380	16,272	234	323	1,152	1,089	220	172	4	1,127	5,561	218	8
13. Public services	45,186	33,846	1,151	500	983	3,026	497	34	22	298	4,408	380	41
Rural	15,182	11,019	119	177	308	1,095	37	6	1	10	2,216	193	1
Urban	30,004	22,827	1,032	323	675	1,931	460	28	21	288	2,192	187	40
14. Miscellaneous	58,258	22,355	157	806	2,590	7,562	421	70	13	1,418	19,845	2,987	34
Rural	15,029	4,113	1	397	1,026	1,853	23	4	—	60	5,077	2,469	6
Urban	43,229	18,242	156	409	1,564	5,709	398	66	13	1,358	14,768	518	28
15. Undeclared	542	1,977	16	61	159	584	129	12	—	204	1,210	74	116
Rural	298	592	—	28	50	158	—	5	—	1	369	46	49
Urban	244	1,385	16	33	109	426	129	7	—	203	841	28	67

The Hungarians are occupied in public services and, to a small extent, in industry. As for Jews and Greeks, they are engaged most frequently in trade, in certain industrial undertakings and in the so-called liberal professions. It is not possible to determine the exact distribution of the Turkish population, which is often dispersed among other nationalities appearing in groups in various parts of the country.

It may be generally assumed, however, that an appreciable proportion of the figures shown under the heading «other nationalities» is attributable to the Turkish population, the majority of which is engaged in agriculture.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

A few data on the family structure of the population of Dobrogea may throw some light on the demographic and social conditions of that province.

The structure of the family units including the 815,475 inhabitants of Dobrogea is as follows:

TABLE 38 — THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN 1930

Position in household	Number of inhabitants	
	Absolute figures	Percentage
1	2	3
Total	815,475	100.0
Heads of households	174,117	21.4
Other members of families	608,760	74.7
Domestic servants	10,320	1.3
Tenants, lodgers	2,849	0.3
Apprentices and hired workers	1,725	0.2
Others and undeclared	1,226	0.1
Members of collective establishments	16,478	2.0

From the social point of view, the county of Constanța has rapidly developed; hence the high figures shown in the table given below.

In the other counties, the mass of the population consists of heads of households and members of their families.

TABLE 39 — COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DOBROGEA BY SEX AND BY COUNTY IN 1930

Position in household	Sex	Dobrogea		County			
		Absolute figures	%	Caliacra	Constanța	Durostor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total inhabitants . . .	Total	815,475	100.0	166,911	253,093	211,433	184,038
	Male	414,657	50.8	84,926	131,688	106,256	91,787
	Fem.	400,818	49.2	81,985	121,405	105,177	92,251
Heads of family . . .	Total	174,117	21.4	34,300	53,377	47,931	38,509
	Male	155,798	19.1	30,933	47,190	44,259	33,416
	Fem.	18,319	2.2	3,367	6,187	3,672	5,093
Other members of family	Total	608,760	74.7	127,581	180,925	159,713	140,541
	Male	232,670	28.5	49,697	69,172	58,846	54,955
	Fem.	376,090	46.1	77,884	111,753	100,867	85,586
Domestic servants. . .	Total	10,320	1.3	2,002	5,377	1,094	1,847
	Male	6,066	0.7	1,455	3,054	663	894
	Fem.	4,254	0.5	547	2,323	431	953
Lodgers	Total	2,849	0.3	285	1,823	408	333
	Male	1,985	0.2	204	1,298	265	218
	Fem.	864	0.1	81	525	143	115
Hired workers, apprentices	Total	1,725	0.2	85	1,135	113	392
	Male	1,588	0.2	78	1,078	108	324
	Fem.	137	*	7	57	5	68
Others	Total	1,191	0.1	89	795	139	168
	Male	871	0.1	44	600	110	117
	Fem.	320	*	45	195	29	51
Persons living in collective institutions . . .	Total	16,478	2.0	2,565	9,640	2,030	2,243
	Male	15,660	1.9	2,512	9,284	2,002	1,862
	Fem.	818	0.1	53	356	28	381
Position in household not stated	Total	35	*	4	21	5	5
	Male	19	*	3	12	3	1
	Fem.	16	*	1	9	2	4

*) Under 0.1%

In the counties of Constanța and Tulcea, a relatively high number of heads of households are women. In all the counties of the province, the most numerous group of households consists of families of four persons. Larger households are, however, also very numerous.

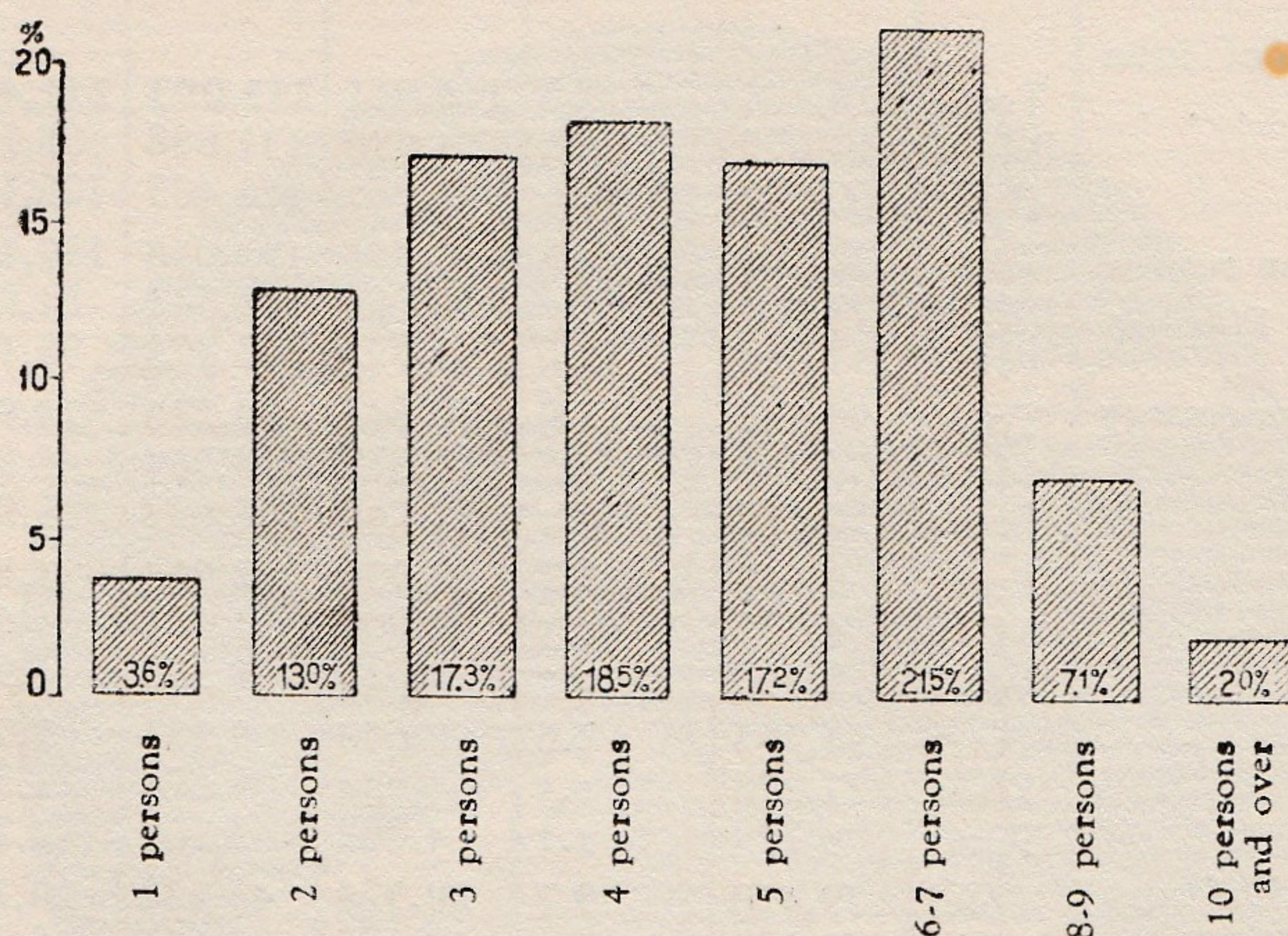
TABLE 40 — DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND COUNTY ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1930

Households of:	Sex of heads of households	Dobrogea		County			
		Absolute figures	%	Caliacra	Con- stanța	Durostor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total of households.	Total	174,117	100.0	34,300	53,377	47,931	38,509
	Male	155,798	89.5	30,933	47,190	44,259	33,416
	Fem.	18,319	10.5	3,367	6,187	3,672	5,093
1 person	Total	6,209	3.6	1,086	2,264	1,375	1,484
	Male	3,250	1.9	734	1,192	688	636
	Fem.	2,959	1.7	352	1,072	687	848
2 persons	Total	22,580	13.0	3,523	7,379	7,032	4,646
	Male	18,643	10.7	2,887	6,096	6,059	3,601
	Fem.	3,937	2.3	636	1,283	973	1,045
3 persons	Total	30,061	17.3	5,485	9,441	8,882	6,253
	Male	26,186	15.0	4,777	8,165	8,051	5,193
	Fem.	3,875	2.2	708	1,276	831	1,060
4 persons	Total	32,183	18.5	6,372	9,359	9,631	6,821
	Male	29,082	16.7	5,706	8,372	9,088	5,916
	Fem.	3,101	1.8	666	987	543	905
5 persons	Total	29,926	17.2	6,286	8,512	8,789	6,339
	Male	27,828	16.0	5,831	7,793	8,483	5,721
	Fem.	2,098	1.2	455	719	306	618
6 persons	Total	22,805	13.1	4,882	6,649	6,022	5,252
	Male	21,602	12.4	4,619	6,228	5,837	4,918
	Fem.	1,203	0.7	263	421	185	334
7 persons	Total	14,582	8.4	3,154	4,557	3,353	3,518
	Male	13,987	8.0	3,001	4,334	3,279	3,373
	Fem.	595	0.3	153	223	74	145
8 persons	Total	8,202	4.7	1,784	2,699	1,545	2,174
	Male	7,893	4.5	1,714	2,585	1,505	2,089
	Fem.	309	0.2	70	114	40	85
9 persons	Total	4,108	2.4	901	1,355	711	1,141
	Male	3,975	2.3	866	1,300	694	1,115
	Fem.	133	*	35	55	17	26
10—15 persons	Total	3,433	2.0	821	1,153	584	875
	Male	3,329	1.9	792	1,117	570	850
	Fem.	104	*	29	36	14	25
16 persons and above	Total	28	*	6	9	7	6
	Male	23	*	6	8	5	4
	Fem.	5	*	—	1	2	2

*) Under 0.1%

Of the 174,117 households returned in the census: 28 consist of more than 16 members; 3,433 of between 10 and 15 members; 4,108 of 9 members; 8,202 of 8 members; 29,926 of 5 members; and 32,183 of 4 members. These last figures correspond approximately with the average for the whole country.

FIGURE 41 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DOBROGEA BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1930



For more than two-thirds of the households, the number of members is higher than the average for the whole country. This shows that, from the biological point of view, the family is a flourishing institution in Dobrogea, as is shown also by the longevity of the inhabitants and the high birth-rate.

BIRTHPLACE

The birthplace of the inhabitants is a problem of particular importance in Dobrogea. The demographic structure of the province is not yet settled. The density of population being not very high, it is certain that the infiltration of a new population is taking place and that this process will have an influence on the final character of the province. Scarcely 532,149 of the 815,475 inhabitants returned in the census of Dobrogea were born in the localities where they

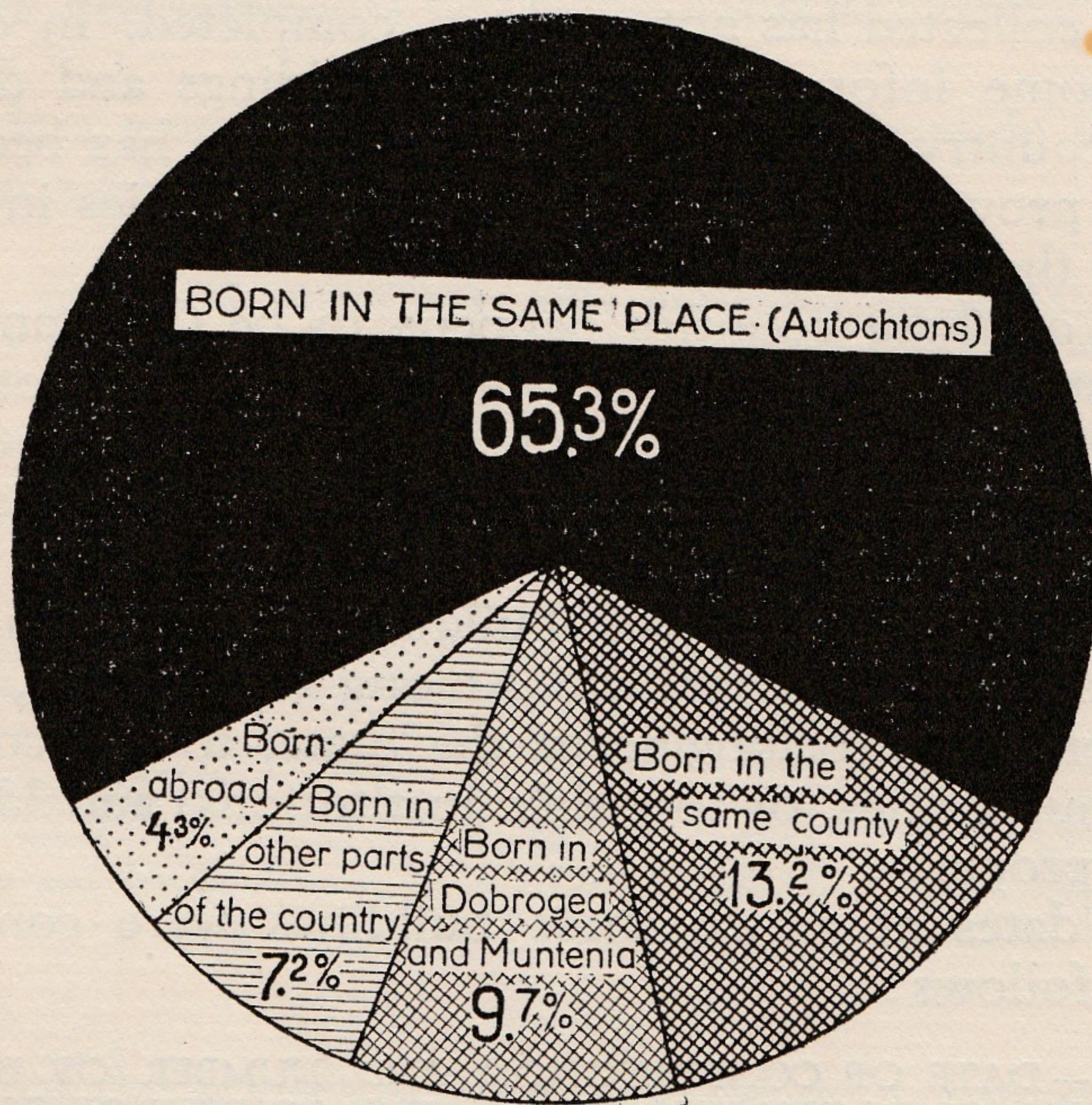
TABLE 42 — DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY COUNTY ACCORDING TO THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930

Place of birth	Sex	Dobrogea		County			
		Absolute figures	%	Caliacra	Constanța	Durostor	Tulcea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total number of inhabitants	Total	815,475	100.0	166,911	253,093	211,433	184,038
	Male	414,657	50.8	84,926	131,688	106,256	91,787
	Fem.	400,818	49.2	81,985	121,405	105,177	92,251
Place of census return (autochthonous population)	Total	532,149	65.3	98,358	132,018	157,153	144,620
	Male	274,683	33.7	50,765	68,540	81,959	73,419
	Fem.	257,466	31.6	47,593	63,478	75,194	71,201
Villages of same county	Total	98,187	12.0	20,844	33,236	24,957	19,150
	Male	39,555	4.8	8,577	14,364	8,995	7,619
	Fem.	58,632	7.2	12,267	18,872	15,962	11,531
Towns of same county .	Total	9,617	1.2	2,336	2,914	1,574	2,793
	Male	4,257	0.5	1,007	1,381	645	1,224
	Fem.	5,360	0.7	1,329	1,533	929	1,569
Oltenia	Total	21,295	2.6	8,600	9,382	2,799	514
	Male	12,076	1.5	4,537	5,673	1,534	332
	Fem.	9,219	1.1	4,063	3,709	1,265	182
Wallachia and Dobrogea	Total	79,420	9.7	20,574	43,220	10,150	5,476
	Male	42,505	5.2	11,179	23,141	5,302	2,883
	Fem.	36,915	4.5	9,395	20,079	4,848	2,593
Moldavia	Total	11,638	1.4	841	5,655	669	4,473
	Male	6,372	0.8	511	3,143	411	2,307
	Fem.	5,266	0.6	330	2,512	258	2,166
Bessarabia	Total	12,022	1.5	1,544	6,905	335	3,238
	Male	6,952	0.9	913	4,158	227	1,654
	Fem.	5,070	0.6	631	2,747	108	1,584
Bukovina	Total	715	*	41	501	63	110
	Male	371	*	23	247	42	59
	Fem.	344	*	18	254	21	51
Transylvania, Banat and Crișana-Maramureș . .	Total	13,006	1.6	1,102	9,794	681	1,429
	Male	7,623	0.9	717	5,580	471	855
	Fem.	5,383	0.7	385	4,214	210	574
Abroad (neighbouring countries or closely related countries) . . .	Total	29,667	3.6	11,780	5,164	11,338	1,385
	Male	15,677	1.9	6,144	2,933	5,778	822
	Fem.	13,990	1.7	5,636	2,231	5,560	563
Abroad (other countries)	Total	5,269	0.7	583	3,001	1,391	294
	Male	2,954	0.4	327	1,710	722	195
	Fem.	2,315	0.3	256	1,291	669	99
Undeclared	Total	2,490	0.3	308	1,303	323	556
	Male	1,632	0.2	226	818	170	418
	Fem.	858	0.1	82	485	153	138

*) Under 0.1%

were registered. This indicates the presence of 283,326 persons born outside. Among the latter, 107,804 persons were born in another locality but in the same county, 79,420 were born in other counties of Dobrogea and Muntenia, 21,295 were born in Oltenia, 11,638 in Moldavia, 12,022 in Bessarabia, 715 in Bukovina and 13,006 in Transylvania.

FIGURE 43 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA BY BIRTH-PLACE OF THE INHABITANTS IN 1930



34,936 inhabitants were born abroad and 2,490 did not return their birthplace. The majority of the persons born abroad inhabit the counties of Caliacra and Durostor. Their considerable number is due to the fact that it includes persons born in the adjoining counties which belonged to Bulgaria before the annexation of the Quadrilateral.

The number also includes the Macedonian settlers, whose immigration into Dobrogea started before 1930. The county in Dobrogea where the population has the best distribution is Tulcea: more than 78% of its population is

native-born. By contrast, Constanța is the county the population of which is most unstable and most recently settled, the ratio of native-born inhabitants being barely 52%.

BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

A census of buildings was taken at the same time as the population census. Owing to insufficiency of counting machines and of staff, the working out of the statistical material collected has not yet been completed. In order to obtain some information on the buildings and dwellings of the country, a preliminary investigation has been made and has provided data relating to a few counties in various parts of the country.

One of these counties happens to be Constanța. Date of construction and number of buildings are not appreciably different here from those in the other counties. The tables given below comprise only data relating to the villages of the county of Constanța.

An aggregate of 33,669 buildings and houses and of 252 huts has been returned. Among the former, 647 are public property (belonging to the State, to the county or district authorities, or to public institutions) and 33,022 are private property.

The dates at which these buildings were constructed vary as follows:

TABLE 44 — DATE OF CONSTRUCTION AND NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS IN THE VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY OF CONSTANȚA IN 1930

Date of construction	Number of buildings	Number of apartments
1	2	3
Total	35,934	37,581
Before 1900	5,583	6,029
1900—1913.	11,286	11,986
1914—1918.	1,805	1,894
1919—1922.	4,026	4,174
1923—1930.	12,467	12,637
Not specified	767	861

Most of these buildings were constructed during the 14 years which preceded the outbreak of the war and during the period which followed its end. The post-war period, in particular, has been marked by a feverish activity in building. One half of the buildings in Constanța are new and were constructed after the war.

It may be concluded from an inspection of the data given below that most of the houses in the county of Constanța are self-contained households sheltering a single family.

The data given in the following table provide information on the kind of building:

TABLE 45 — COTTAGE BUILDING AND ROOFING MATERIALS IN THE VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY OF CONSTANȚA IN 1930

Building material used	Total	Roofing			
		Sheet iron, Tiles, Slate	Shingle Board	Straw	Unspe- cified
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	35,934	24,398	230	11,285	21
Brick, concrete, stone	8,127	7,006	34	1,085	2
Pisé, props, wood	19,887	13,764	137	5,969	17
Loam, wicker and clay, huts	7,893	3,621	59	4,213	—
Unspecified	27	7	—	18	2

Most of the houses are built in pisé or in timber props. As for the roof, it is most frequently a strongly-made construction of tiles or sheet iron. One third of the houses are still roofed with thatch and reeds.

As for the materials used, local preferences are to be observed: thus the houses built of brick, concrete and stone predominate in the district of Mangalia; those of pisé and timber, in the districts of Ovid and Trajan; and those of loam, wicker and clay as well as hut-dwellings in the Danube district.

Of the 35,934 houses, 61 have two stories and only 5 have three stories. The others have ground-floors only.

Of the houses in the county of Constanța, 28,856 are single dwellings; 2,966 comprise two dwellings; 317 comprise three dwellings; 37 comprise four dwellings; and 28 comprise from five to ten dwellings. There are also buildings comprising more than ten dwellings.

There are 1,463 uninhabited buildings (churches, buildings in construction and unoccupied houses).

The houses in the county of Constanța being peasant abodes, 28,210 of them, or 78.5%, have outbuildings, etc. The following table indicates the number and character of these premises:

Barns	17,349
Garages	76
Sheds	6,115
Garrets	8,658
Other store-rooms	1,380
Cellars	1,303
Huts	420
Other outhouses	5,272
Total	40,573

545 inhabitants have been returned as inhabitants of the above-mentioned premises. 30,791 inhabitants are their own landlords, 3,498 are tenants and 924 are lodged without payment by reason of the nature of their occupations.

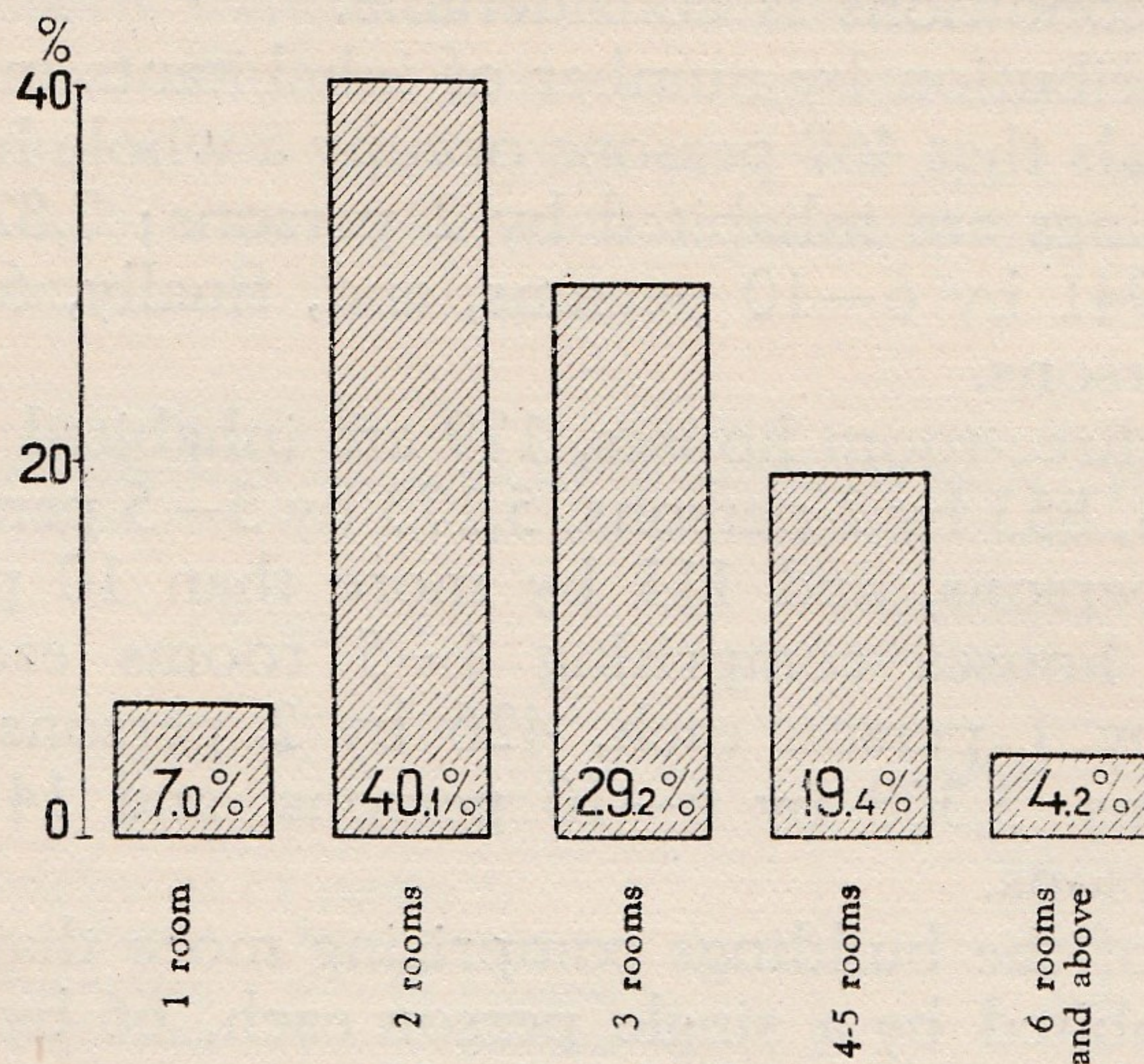
More than 4,000 buildings are used as workshops, shops and offices, and 446 as workshops and living quarters.

In 34,889 dwellings wells provide for sanitation and water-supply. 253 dwellings have water-pipes. On the other hand, in the case of 2,417 dwellings water must be fetched from the river. (In 22 cases the method of water-supply is not specified). Water is laid on in only 11 dwellings. There are only 7 water-closets throughout the rural county; 6,798 latrines are used by several households each; 2,906 dwellings have none.

The rural areas of the county have a total of 188 baths; 10 dwellings have electric lighting, three have gas lighting and all others employ oil-lamps. Another important aspect of the living accommodation problem is the degree

to which inhabited surface is peopled, overcrowding being one of the essential causes of unhealthy dwellings.

FIGURE 46 — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTY OF CONSTANȚA BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN 1930



This question is illustrated in the following table, in which the dwellings are classified into five groups according to the number of rooms:

TABLE 47 — DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTY OF CONSTANȚA BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN 1930

Type of dwelling	Number of dwellings	%
1	2	3
Total	35,246	100.0
One-room dwelling	2,484	7.0
Two-room dwelling	14,138	40.1
Three-room dwelling	10,296	29.2
Four- to five-room dwelling	6,850	19.4
Six-room (and above)	1,478	4.2

The most frequent type of dwelling comprises 2 or 3 rooms, while 7.0% of the houses consist of one room

only. As for the number of inhabitants per room, 320 rooms are occupied by only one person, 600 by 2 persons, 1,242 by 3—5 persons, 319 by 6—10 persons, and 3 by more than 10 persons. Thus the number of persons housed in precarious conditions is considerable.

The distribution by number of inhabitants in two-room houses reveals that 467 persons occupy a whole house each; 1,841 dwellings are inhabited by 2 persons; 7,828 by 3—5 persons, 3,941 by 6—10 persons, and, finally, 61 by more than 10 persons.

Of the three-room houses, 179 are inhabited by a single person each, 853 by 2 persons, 5,173 by 3—5 persons, 3,978 by 6—10 persons, and 113 by more than 10 persons.

Of the houses comprising 4—5 rooms each, 81 are inhabited by 1 person each, 426 by 2 persons, 2,894 by 3—5 persons, 3,308 by 6—10 persons and 141 by more than 10 persons.

Lastly, of the buildings comprising more than 5 rooms, 20 are inhabited by a single person each, 66 by 2 persons, 516 by 3—5 persons, 769 by 6—10 persons, and 107 by more than 10 persons.

These are the essential data relating to the problem of buildings and dwellings in the county of Constanța. It is clear that these facts do not relate to Dobrogea as a whole and that they refer exclusively to the problem of dwellings in a rural environment; they may be regarded, however, as typical for the villages of Dobrogea.

At the time of the general census, use was made of the simplest method of collecting a minimum of statistical data which were wholly lacking. The reasons for this simplification were the lack of available funds, on the one hand, and, on the other, the attitude of the inhabitants, who neglected making the necessary census returns. At the next population census detailed information will have to be collected in order to enable more exact conclusions to be drawn about the problem of dwellings, a problem which constitutes one of the main factors of public health.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

To complete the information on population, tables are given below which relate to the whole of Dobrogea and which concern industrial and commercial undertakings. In Tables 48 and 49 these undertakings are classified according to the number of employees and to type in respect of rural and urban environments separately as well as of the two environments combined.

TABLE 48 — DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1930

Group	Number of undertakings	Number of employees
1	2	3
Grand total	12,602	31,860
Undertakings employings 1 person *)	5,543	5,543
Undertakings employing 2— 5 persons . . .	6,416	16,747
Undertakings employing 6— 20 persons . . .	578	4,709
Undertakings employing 21— 50 persons . . .	44	1,302
Undertakings employing 51—100 persons . . .	9	607
Undertakings employing 101—200 persons . . .	8	1,294
Undertakings employing 201—500 persons . . .	3	1,070
Undertakings employing more than 500 persons .	1	588
Total urban	6,537	20,692
Total rural	6,065	11,168

The total number of commercial and industrial undertakings in Dobrogea is 12,062, using 31,860 employees and workers.

The distribution of employees is as follows:

*) The principal himself.

TABLE 49 — DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1930

Type of undertaking	Total number of undertakings	Undertakings employing							
		1 pers. *)	2-5 pers.	6-20 pers.	21-50 pers.	51—100 pers.	101-200 pers.	201-300 pers.	500 pers. and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	12,602	5,543	6,416	578	44	9	8	3	1
A) Industry	5,638	2,391	2,880	318	32	7	7	2	1
Mining	34	5	9	9	7	2	1	1	—
Metallurgy	1,378	677	650	44	3	1	1	1	1
Timber	639	309	305	24	1	—	—	—	—
Building	110	37	52	13	6	2	—	—	—
Textiles	207	98	91	16	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing and clothing . .	1,771	654	1,025	89	1	1	1	—	—
Foodstuffs	1,363	580	672	98	8	1	4	—	—
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	66	13	38	12	3	—	—	—	—
Chemicals	44	11	28	5	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, water	12	1	2	8	1	—	—	—	—
Other	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
B) Trade	6,323	3,002	3,124	188	8	—	1	—	—
Foodstuffs	2,780	1,426	1,302	50	2	—	—	—	—
Hotels, restaurants, inns, cafés	2,342	1,150	1,123	67	2	—	—	—	—
Clothing	539	175	339	24	1	—	—	—	—
Building materials, furniture .	269	98	154	14	2	—	1	—	—
Machinery, equipment, instru-	150	44	91	15	—	—	—	—	—
ments	59	18	38	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical products and drugs .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unfinished agricultural and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
animal products, fairs and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hawking	116	61	44	10	1	—	—	—	—
Other	68	30	33	5	—	—	—	—	—
C) Finance	206	26	123	54	1	1	—	1	—
Banks, cooperatives, insurance	145	13	88	43	1	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary trading undertakings	61	13	35	11	—	1	—	1	—
D) Miscellaneous and unspeci-	435	124	289	18	3	1	—	—	—
fied	362	101	249	12	—	—	—	—	—
Hygiene and public health . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education, fine arts, sport, en-	56	11	35	6	3	1	—	—	—
tertainment, etc.	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*) The principal himself

In most cases the undertakings are of a uniform type, employing a single person or at most from 2 to 5 employees. In the whole of Dobrogea there is only one large-scale undertaking employing 588 persons (metallurgical industry).

TABLE 50 — DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF DOBROGEA BY CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT AND BY NATIVITY IN 1930

Kind of employment	Grand total	Rumanians		Foreigners	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	31,860	26,860	3,615	1,255	130
Employers ¹⁾	15,218	12,886	1,630	655	47
Executive	2,190	1,771	240	167	12
Skilled workers	3,627	3,185	228	163	51
Apprentices, probationers	5,562	4,961	459	133	9
Unskilled workers and labourers	5,263	4,057	1,058	137	11

Tables 50 and 51 show the distribution of the personnel by type of undertaking and employees and by citizenship.

¹⁾ Including small employers, principals, and craftsmen working on own account.

TABLE 51 — DISTRIBUTION OF CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT IN DOBROGEA BY CLASS OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN 1930

Type of undertaking	Employers ¹⁾		Exec. and commerc.		Skilled workers		Appren-tices		Unskilled labourers	
	Rumanians	Foreigners	Rumanians	Foreigners	Rumanians	Foreigners	Rumanians	Foreigners	Rumanians	Foreigners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	14,516	702	2,011	179	3,413	214	5,420	142	5,115	148
A) Industry	6,086	243	306	28	2,696	172	3,666	102	3,332	70
Mining	45	3	21	1	345	36	71	12	417	12
Metallurgy	1,487	23	55	2	868	17	946	27	462	2
Timber	667	7	9	2	125	2	461	7	65	1
Building	126	6	7	—	38	1	34	—	371	2
Textiles	224	12	9	2	53	47	108	1	91	2
Manufacturing and clothing	1,826	61	28	4	567	15	1,653	48	267	4
Foodstuffs	1,550	125	132	17	584	51	269	6	1,515	45
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	75	3	14	—	78	1	92	1	37	—
Chemicals	55	—	6	—	11	—	18	—	53	—
Electricity, gas, water . .	15	3	25	—	20	2	8	—	50	2
Other industries	16	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	4	—
B) Trade	7,685	406	1,185	109	463	26	1,342	31	1,235	67
Foodstuffs	3,471	175	336	38	79	7	399	13	332	36
Hotels, restaurants, inns, cafés	2,862	91	216	10	222	8	553	8	517	20
Clothing	612	65	232	26	49	—	217	7	62	2
Building materials, furniture	306	30	145	5	76	11	43	2	250	6
Machinery, equipment, instruments	169	11	107	7	20	—	79	—	17	2
Chemical products and drugs	68	1	31	1	9	—	26	—	18	—
Unfinished agricultural and animal products; fairs, hawking	117	20	81	19	7	—	7	1	34	—
Other trades	80	13	37	3	1	—	18	—	5	1
C) Finance	304	26	456	40	69	5	54	1	453	11
Banks, cooperatives, insurance	214	9	383	34	7	—	24	1	85	2
Auxiliary trading undertakings	90	17	73	6	62	5	30	—	368	9
D) Miscellaneous and unspecified	441	27	64	2	185	11	358	8	95	—
Hygiene and public health. Education, fine arts, sport, entertainments, etc. . . .	356	25	13	1	163	11	256	7	40	—
Non-stated	70	—	51	—	22	—	101	1	52	—
	15	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—

¹⁾ Including small employers, principals, and craftsmen working on own account

These data provide important information, but no comments will be presented here since the problems which they raise are foreign to the present study.

As to the form of ownership of the undertakings, the position is as follows:

TABLE 52 — DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA BY FORM OF OWNERSHIP IN 1930

Form of ownership of undertakings	Number of undertakings
1	2
Total	12,602
Individual ownership	11,639
Partnerships	184
Limited liability companies	150
Cooperative societies	77
Public corporations	24
Other and non-stated	528

With regard to mechanical power, this is used by only 383 undertakings out of a total of 12,602.

TABLE 53 — UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA USING MECHANICAL POWER IN 1930

Types of undertaking	Total number of undertakings with and without mechanical power	Number of undertakings using mechanical power				H. P.
		Total	1-5 H. P.	6-50 H. P.	50 H. P. and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	12,602	383	65	223	95	17,710
Mining	34	19	1	13	5	1,103
Metallurgy	1,378	29	10	14	5	1,030
Timber	639	12	1	9	2	519
Building	110	4	—	3	1	156
Textiles	207	35	15	20	—	327
Manufacturing and clothing	1,771	8	3	4	1	325
Foodstuffs	1,363	236	28	136	72	11,054
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	66	2	1	1	—	15
Chemicals	44	21	5	16	—	259
Electricity, gas, water	12	9	—	2	7	2,203
Other	14	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, banking, miscellaneous	6,964	8	1	5	2	719

The following table indicates the distribution of mechanical power installed in the undertakings according to the categories of machinery employed:

TABLE 54 — MOTIVE POWER OF UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA IN 1930

Types of engine	H. P.	Percentage
1	2	3
Total	17,710	100.0
Steam engines	2,607	14.7
Internal combustion engines	12,339	69.7
Hydraulic machines	43	0.2
Electric motors	1,971	11.2
Miscellaneous and unspecified	750	4.2

With regard to the date of establishment of the undertakings, 2,110 were set up before the war, while 9,271 have been established since 1919. This ratio is characteristic of the whole economic situation in Dobrogea.

TABLE 55 — DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS OF OWNERSHIP AND DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN DOBROGEA BY CLASS AND TYPE OF UNDERTAKING IN 1930

Class and type of undertaking	Total undertakings	Form of ownership		Branches	Date of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914—1918	1919—1930	Non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All undertakings	12,602	11,639	963	22	2,110	479	9,271	742
I. Mining and quarrying	34	18	16	5	16	—	16	2
Iron and manganese	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gold, silver, copper	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Marble, freestone, etc.	13	4	9	5	6	—	5	2
Limestone, cement, plaster, etc.	5	3	2	—	2	—	3	—
Springs and mineral waters	14	11	3	—	8	—	6	—
II. Metallurgy	1,378	1,314	64	—	257	55	974	92
Ironmongery works	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Turner's shops and galvanoplastic workshops	10	9	1	—	1	1	8	—
Metallic packing factories	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Mechanical constructions and metal boilers factories	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	—

Table 55 — contd.

Class and type of undertaking	Total undertakings	Form of ownership		Branches	Date of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914—1918	1919—1930	Non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural machinery factories	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Locomotive works	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arsenals and naval foundries	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Electrical machinery, equipment and tools factories	5	4	1	—	—	—	4	1
Scientific instruments workshops	43	42	1	—	8	1	34	—
Locksmiths and grinders	21	21	—	—	2	—	19	—
Repairing workshops	62	59	3	—	5	3	51	3
Tinsmiths and ironsmiths	125	121	4	—	14	6	99	6
Blacksmith's workshops	1,099	1,053	46	—	222	44	751	82
Other undertakings	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	—
III. Timber	639	624	15	—	79	24	486	50
Forestries	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Sawmills	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Mechanical sawmills	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Building timber sawmills and workshops	67	67	—	—	8	—	49	10
Joiners	9	9	—	—	—	1	8	—
Wood turners	372	361	11	—	39	15	291	27
Wood decorators	4	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
Coachbuilders, wheelwrights, barge-builders	172	170	2	—	29	8	124	11
Woodwork (peasant domestic industry)	5	5	—	—	1	—	3	1
Painters and varnishers (furniture, vehicles, boats, etc.)	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	—
Other undertakings	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
IV. Building	110	97	13	—	25	4	73	8
Building undertakings	18	17	1	—	6	—	8	4
Water, gas and electricity equipment undertakings	10	8	2	—	—	1	9	—
Lime, cement and gypsum factories	7	6	1	—	4	—	3	—
Brick- and tile-kilns	70	63	7	—	14	3	49	4
Potteries and earthenware-manufactories (tiles).	5	3	2	—	1	—	4	—
V. Textiles	207	193	14	—	29	4	162	12
Carding and spinning workshops	105	96	9	—	22	3	74	6
Woolen cloth and knittingware factories	58	55	3	—	5	1	48	4
Knitting workshops	21	21	—	—	1	—	20	—
Weaving works and spinning-mills	20	18	2	—	1	—	17	2
Cotton and silk industries	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—

Table 55 — contd.

Class and type of undertaking	Total undertakings	Form of ownership		Branches	Date of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914—1918	1919—1930	Non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Clothing and tailoring	1,771	1,700	71	—	231	58	1,377	105
Clothes factories; hat-makers . . .	643	616	27	—	83	15	504	41
Underwear and embroideries workshops	6	5	1	—	—	—	6	—
Upholstery, lace-making and metal trimmings	12	11	1	—	2	—	10	—
Dyers and chemical cleaners . . .	27	23	4	—	7	1	18	1
Tanneries and leather-dyers . . .	31	28	3	—	12	—	19	—
Furriers	166	160	6	—	32	9	114	11
Shoe-making industries	690	668	22	—	77	26	547	40
Leather articles manufacturers . .	188	183	5	—	18	7	152	11
Brush-makers; cane-bottomers and sieve-makers	4	3	1	—	—	—	3	1
Buttons, combs, etc. manufacturers	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other undertakings	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
VII. Foodstuffs	1,363	1,246	117	—	342	80	866	75
Flour-mills	504	443	61	—	206	35	240	23
Bakers and pastry-cooks	277	264	13	—	52	19	185	21
Peeling and sorting of cereals . .	5	1	4	—	1	—	4	—
Distillers, champagning, vinegar-factories	166	161	5	—	34	9	109	14
Breweries	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Confectionery	99	94	5	—	9	5	82	3
Preparation of chicory, coffee-roasting	17	15	2	—	2	1	13	1
Milk and milk by-products . . .	5	4	1	—	2	—	3	—
Butchering trade	206	198	8	—	18	10	168	10
Slaughter-houses, pork-butcher, etc.	14	13	1	—	2	—	12	—
Mineral waters, artificial ice, etc .	61	52	9	—	13	1	45	2
Tobacco manufacturers	5	—	5	—	2	—	3	—
Other undertakings	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
VIII. Printing	66	60	6	—	12	4	47	3
Typography, lithography, zincography	25	22	3	—	5	3	17	—
Photography and films	31	30	1	—	4	1	23	3
House-painters, sign-painters . .	9	7	2	—	2	—	7	—
Modellers	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
IX. Chemical industries	44	34	10	—	2	—	40	2
Analytical and industrial chemists	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Soap and candles	7	5	2	—	—	—	7	—

Tab. 55 — contd.

Class and type of undertaking	Total undertakings	Form of ownership		Branches	Date of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914—1918	1919—1930	Non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vegetable oils, varnishes	26	22	4	—	—	—	24	2
Acids, industrial salts, gas	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vulcanisers	6	5	1	—	—	—	6	—
X. Electricity, gas and hydraulic works	12	2	10	—	4	1	7	—
Electricity works	6	1	5	—	2	—	4	—
Hydraulic works	6	1	5	—	2	1	3	—
XI. Other industries	14	14	—	—	—	—	7	7
Other undertakings	14	14	—	—	—	—	7	7
XII. Foodstuffs trade	2,780	2,645	135	—	401	106	2,120	153
Wholesale grocers	1,408	1,342	66	—	185	47	1,107	69
Retail grocers	386	375	11	—	77	20	256	33
Bread, flour, salt, etc.	76	71	5	—	9	1	61	5
Fish, poultry, eggs	83	73	10	—	9	5	63	6
Milk and milk products	44	40	4	—	7	3	34	—
Fruit, vegetables, flowers	148	146	2	—	9	5	129	5
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	61	58	3	—	14	1	45	1
Tobacco, newspapers	115	112	3	—	12	6	92	5
Grocers and mercers (mixed)	457	426	31	—	79	18	331	29
Other foodstuffs undertakings	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
XIII. Hotels, restaurants, inns, cafés	2,342	2,238	104	—	373	75	1,741	153
Restaurants, licensed shops, cafés	2,277	2,183	94	—	360	74	1,698	145
Hotels, inns, boarding-houses	65	55	10	—	13	1	43	8
XIV. Tailors and clothiers	539	479	60	—	90	22	418	9
Articles of clothing	25	24	1	—	6	1	16	2
Shoe and leather goods shops	70	62	8	—	9	1	59	1
Tailoring, underwear, haberdashery	421	371	50	—	70	18	327	6
Furs and skins	17	16	1	—	3	2	12	—
Saddlers	6	6	—	—	2	—	4	—
XV. Building materials and furniture	269	202	67	3	34	6	217	12
Wood and fuel	124	97	27	—	11	2	107	4
Petrol and by-products	69	43	26	3	6	2	57	4
Building materials	25	20	5	—	7	1	15	2
Stoves, glassware, mirror-trade, Plaster of Paris	9	9	—	—	—	1	8	—
Furniture, household articles, glassware	42	33	9	—	10	—	30	2

Tab. 55 — contd.

Class and type of undertaking	Total undertakings	Form of ownership		Branches	Date of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914—1918	1918—1930	Non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVI. Metal machinery, equipment, instruments and articles	150	113	37	—	34	3	108	5
Ironware and other metalware	68	60	8	—	18	2	46	2
Machinery and agricultural machinery	14	9	5	—	3	—	10	1
Motorcars and accessories	10	5	5	—	—	—	10	—
Bicycles, sewing-machines, firearms	25	10	15	—	6	—	18	1
Scientific instruments.	10	7	3	—	2	—	7	1
Jewelry, clocks and watches, antiques	23	22	1	—	5	1	17	—
XVII. Chemical and pharmaceutical products	59	54	5	—	24	—	33	2
Drugs, pharmaceutical products, toilet preparations	50	47	3	—	19	—	29	2
Chemical products, soaps, candles	9	7	2	—	5	—	4	—
XVIII. Unfinished agricultural and animal products	116	92	24	2	12	6	86	12
Unfinished animal products	6	4	2	—	1	—	5	—
Cereals	77	59	18	2	7	4	59	7
Fodder, seeds, plants, etc.	16	15	1	—	2	1	12	1
Fairs and markets	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hawking	16	13	3	—	2	1	9	4
XIX. Other commercial undertakings	68	58	10	—	17	5	44	2
Book trade, stationery, musical scores and instruments	40	33	7	—	10	4	24	2
Other undertakings	28	25	3	—	7	1	20	—
XX. Banking, cooperatives, insurance	145	19	126	10	51	8	78	8
Bankers, brokers	138	18	120	9	51	7	74	6
Insurance companies	7	1	6	1	—	1	4	2
XXI. Auxiliary commercial undertakings)	61	39	22	2	13	1	42	5
Commercial agents, commission agents, import and export brokers	55	33	22	2	13	1	36	5
Typing and translation bureaux, etc.	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
XXII. Hygiene and public health	362	348	14	—	57	15	276	14
Hospitals, nursing-homes, laboratories, radiology, dentistry	9	4	5	—	2	1	5	1

Tab. 55 — end.

Categories and types of undertaking	Total undertakings	Forms of ownership		Branches	Dates of establishment			
		Individual	Other forms		Before 1914	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1930	Undeclared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Undertakers	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Public baths	4	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
Hairdressers and beauty specialists	347	340	7	—	53	13	268	13
XXIII. Education, fine arts, sport .	56	35	21	—	5	2	46	3
Boarding schools, educational and artistic institutions, professional associations	10	2	8	—	3	1	6	—
Sport associations, dancing, music	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	2
Entertainments and sport	20	16	4	—	1	—	19	—
Notaries, detectives, enquiry agents	20	17	3	—	1	1	17	1
XXIV. Other undertakings	17	15	2	—	2	—	7	8
Other unspecified undertakings .	17	15	2	—	2	—	7	8

The following two tables give data relating to transport undertakings.

The figures shown in Table 56 indicate the nativity of transport workers.

TABLE 56 — DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS BY NATIVITY OF EMPLOYEES IN 1930

Class of employment	Total	Rumanians	Foreigners
1	2	3	4
Total	2,852	2,756	96
Executives *)	318	282	36
Clerks	1,131	1,095	36
Skilled workers	332	323	9
Apprentices	145	137	8
Unskilled workers and labourers	926	919	7

Table 57 classifies transport undertakings according to form of ownership, the date of establishment and the type of transport.

*) Including small employers, principals, and craftsmen working on own account

TABLE 57 — DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS BY FORM OF OWNERSHIP, BY DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND BY TYPE OF UNDERTAKING IN 1930

Type of undertaking	Total
1	2
Total undertakings	283
<i>Form of ownership</i>	
Individual ownership	190
Partnerships	6
Limited liability companies	15
Public corporations	51
Others and undeclared	21
<i>Date of establishment</i>	
Before 1914	70
1914—1918.	1
1919—1930.	139
Non-stated	73
<i>Class of undertaking</i>	
Railroads	—
Motorcars	71
Electric tramcars	—
Carts, trucks, lorries	89
Water transport	22
Petrol pipelines	—
Post, telegraph, telephone, broadcasting	47
Travel agencies, carriers, customs	53
Warehouses	—
Other	1

It is not possible to include in this study a detailed discussion of the problem of industrial and commercial undertakings; the question has been presented in outline only and for the sole purpose of emphasizing certain factors relating to the manner of life of the population of Dobrogea, a manner of life which is substantially influenced by the distribution of population in various branches of activity.

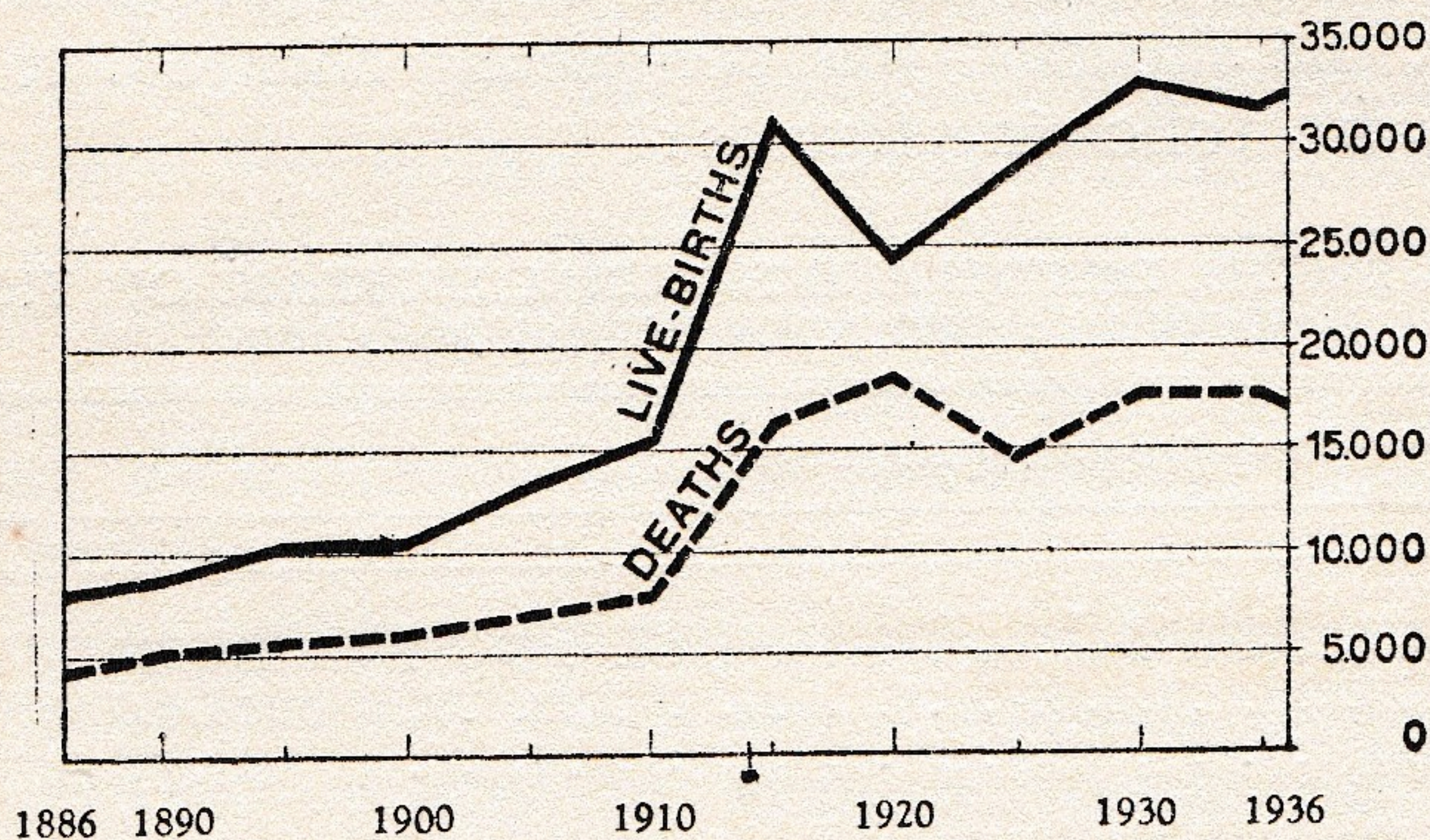
VITAL STATISTICS

The oldest data available concerning the movement of population in Dobrogea go back to 1886, when the number of births was 8,097, the number of deaths

4,453 and the number of marriages 1,049. These figures relate to that part of the territory which forms to-day the counties of Constanța and Tulcea. In 1936 there were 32,656 births, 17,304 deaths and 7,469 marriages. These figures comprise data relating to all counties of Dobrogea, including those of Durostor and Caliacra.

The number of births and deaths during the period 1886—1936 is shown in the following diagram:

FIGURE 58 — NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND OF DEATHS IN DOBROGEA IN 1886—1936



*) First year after annexation of the Quadrilateral

It may be asserted that Dobrogea is the Rumanian province in which the most favourable demographic conditions prevail. As a consequence of these conditions, the natural increase of the population is considerable, due to a high birth-rate.

The greatest advance in this field took place in the period of 20 years which preceded the war, i. e. between 1896 and 1913, the salient feature of this period being the considerable increase in the number of births as is clearly shown in the following figures relating to these two extreme years:

TABLE 59 — BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN DOBROGEA IN 1896 AND 1913

Demographic phenomena	1896	1913
1	2	3
Births	10,757	18,558
Deaths	7,802	10,529
Natural increase	2,955	8,029

When these figures are related to the estimated population in these two years, it is found that the birthrate in 1886 was of approximately 40 per thousand and that it reached 50.0⁰/₀₀ in 1913.

After the annexation of the counties of Caliacra and Durostor, the situation was completely changed. It is illustrated in the following figures:

TABLE 60 — BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN DOBROGEA IN 1915 AND 1936

Demographic phenomena	1915	1936
1	2	3
Births	31,326	32,656
Deaths	16,460	17,304
Natural increase	14,866	15,352

Unlike the other provinces, the favourable position of Dobrogea from the demographic point of view was maintained after the war. To-day the natural increase of the population is still satisfactory.

Data relating to the period 1886—1937 are given in Table 61.

The conclusion which results from an inspection of these data is that, from the demographic point of view, the population of Dobrogea does not follow the general trend of the movement in the rest of the civilised world where, in the second half of the last century, there occurred an important decrease in the number of births and, consequently, in the natural increase of the population. The

*) See the table in the Annex, page 96.

birth-rate in Dobrogea after the war finds itself at the same level as 50 years earlier.

This phenomenon is to be explained by the social, cultural and economic structure of the region. The province is fertile and the population sparse. Urbanisation is in its infancy; the main city, Constanța, alone has a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants. The other towns have conserved a patriarchal character; most of them have even a rural character. An uninformed traveller may pass through some towns of Dobrogea without realising that he is in an urban district. It is obvious that in such circumstances the inhabitants live as in the country and are not subject to the rules of city life. It must also be observed that industry has not yet reached this province; hence, in Dobrogea, the notion of a town is often purely administrative; hence also, neither the life in the streets, nor the social structure, nor again the large number of inhabitants can give to these localities the urban character capable of having an influence on the demographic development of this province.

For these reasons the population of Dobrogea presents demographic features which are completely different from those observed abroad or even in other provinces of Rumania.

It may even be foreseen that, in a few years time, the population will show a definite trend to increase. Moreover the tendency to population increase through external or internal immigration will be continued, notwithstanding the fact that certain events of a special character should have hindered this general tendency for a few years¹). It would be a mistake to believe that the growing of population in Dobrogea is due to the settlement activity of the State.

Dobrogea still offers large possibilities to agricultural, industrial and commercial development; for a long time to come it will continue to attract migration from the other provinces of the country. This explains why its

¹) See the table in the Annex, page 96.

TABLE 61 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN THE YEARS 1886 — 1937

Year	Whole country					Rural				Urban			
	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Mar- riages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Mar- riages	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1886	8,097	4,453	3,644	1,049	6,244	3,173	3,071	777	1,853	1,280	573	272	
1887	8,551	4,310	4,241	1,243	6,617	3,034	3,583	961	1,934	1,276	658	282	
1888	8,799	4,807	3,992	1,028	6,826	3,429	3,397	769	1,973	1,378	595	259	
1889	9,171	5,006	4,165	1,299	7,069	3,456	3,613	977	2,102	1,550	552	322	
1890	9,008	5,341	3,667	1,233	6,886	3,629	3,257	896	2,122	1,712	410	337	
1891	10,004	6,216	3,788	1,579	7,731	4,348	3,383	1,193	2,273	1,868	405	386	
1892	9,478	7,227	2,251	1,202	7,214	5,289	1,925	899	2,264	1,938	326	303	
1893	10,131	6,525	3,606	1,284	7,761	4,420	3,341	950	2,370	2,105	265	334	
1894	10,403	6,169	4,234	1,643	8,065	4,514	3,551	1,247	2,338	1,655	683	396	
1895	10,683	5,961	4,722	1,253	8,230	4,349	3,881	933	2,453	1,612	841	320	
1896	10,757	7,802	2,955	1,702	8,359	5,806	2,553	1,250	2,398	1,996	402	452	
1897	12,115	6,681	5,434	1,685	9,404	4,790	4,614	1,237	2,711	1,891	820	448	
1898	11,753	7,542	4,211	1,811	9,143	5,544	3,599	1,357	2,610	1,998	612	454	
1899	13,059	7,716	5,343	1,437	10,269	5,658	4,611	1,066	2,790	2,058	732	371	
1900	10,730	6,161	4,569	1,362	8,378	4,476	3,902	1,069	2,352	1,685	667	293	
1901	12,293	6,716	5,577	1,918	9,913	4,901	5,012	1,491	2,380	1,815	565	427	
1902	13,725	8,982	4,743	2,655	11,008	6,794	4,214	2,115	2,717	2,188	529	540	
1903	13,979	6,933	7,046	2,486	11,268	5,293	5,975	1,900	2,711	1,640	1,071	586	
1904	14,941	6,811	8,130	2,459	12,103	5,170	6,933	1,910	2,838	1,641	1,197	549	
1905	13,450	7,244	6,206	2,098	10,722	5,354	5,368	1,682	2,728	1,890	838	416	
1906	15,174	7,465	7,709	3,072	12,290	5,751	6,539	2,282	2,884	1,714	1,170	790	
1907	15,987	9,395	6,592	3,428	12,995	7,108	5,887	2,607	2,992	2,287	705	821	
1908	16,249	10,089	6,160	2,796	13,096	7,881	5,215	2,015	3,153	2,208	945	781	
1909	16,067	9,258	6,809	2,631	12,995	7,134	5,861	1,923	3,072	2,124	948	708	
1910	15,692	8,103	7,589	2,755	12,718	6,191	6,527	2,088	2,974	1,912	1,062	667	

1911	16,773	9,137	7,636	3,845	13,662	6,985	6,677	3,035	3,111	2,152	959	810
1912	18,685	8,814	9,871	3,363	15,368	6,748	8,620	2,557	3,317	2,066	1,251	806
1913	18,558	10,529	8,029	3,202	15,247	8,126	7,121	2,432	3,311	2,403	908	770
1914 *	31,649											
1915 *	31,326	16,460	14,866	5,068								
1916 *												
1917 *												
1918 *												
1919	21,117	19,629	1,488	4,631	17,671	15,265	2,406	3,199	3,446	4,364	918	1,432
1920	24,792	18,876	5,916	7,891	20,642	14,960	5,682	6,042	4,150	3,916	234	1,849
1921	28,527	14,506	14,021	6,923	23,767	11,497	12,270	5,204	4,760	3,009	1,751	1,719
1922	27,176	16,315	10,861	6,775	22,420	12,745	9,675	5,198	4,756	3,570	1,186	1,577
1923	31,157	15,207	15,950	7,393	25,852	11,730	14,122	5,750	5,305	3,477	1,828	1,643
1924	31,721	17,046	14,675	5,955	26,315	13,567	12,748	4,538	5,406	3,479	1,927	1,417
1925	29,190	14,978	14,212	5,984	24,193	11,732	12,461	4,651	4,997	3,246	1,751	1,333
1926	32,112	16,902	15,210	7,138	26,702	13,155	13,547	5,565	5,410	3,747	1,663	1,573
1927	30,960	18,337	12,623	7,325	25,446	14,582	10,864	5,619	5,514	3,755	1,759	1,706
1928	31,428	16,278	15,150	6,967	25,932	12,537	13,395	5,355	5,496	3,741	1,755	1,612
1929	32,377	18,052	14,325	7,532	26,947	14,184	12,763	5,956	5,430	3,868	1,562	1,576
1930	33,148	17,836	15,312	7,246	27,498	14,160	13,338	5,740	5,650	3,676	1,974	1,506
1931	30,465	20,513	9,952	7,636	25,198	16,316	8,882	6,086	5,267	4,197	1,070	1,550
1932	36,626	19,539	17,087	8,321	31,107	15,530	15,577	6,773	5,519	4,009	1,510	1,548
1933	35,082	17,449	17,633	7,722	29,590	13,922	15,668	6,167	5,492	3,527	1,965	1,555
1934 ¹⁾	35,367	20,502	14,865	8,116	29,734	16,313	13,421	6,334	5,633	4,189	1,444	1,782
1935 ¹⁾	31,905	17,946	13,959	7,212	26,465	13,935	12,530	5,407	5,440	4,011	1,429	1,805
1936 ¹⁾	32,656	17,304	15,352	7,469	27,148	13,412	13,736	5,525	5,508	3,892	1,616	1,944
1937 ¹⁾	30,426	17,995	12,431	7,468	25,079	13,878	11,201	5,495	5,347	4,117	1,230	1,973

*) Data lacking

¹⁾ Provisional data

population is increasing more rapidly than that of any other Rumanian province.

It may be said in conclusion, therefore, that, both because of the growing birth-rate and of immigration, the number of inhabitants of Dobrogea will increase rapidly during the coming few decades.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

If one examines the figures relating to the past (Table 62) one will observe an unquestionable vigour of the population of Dobrogea and in particular of the villages. Since it is not possible to calculate the birth-rate per thousand inhabitants owing to the lack of data for the years earlier than the 1912 census in the case of the counties of Tulcea and Constanța, and the 1910 census in the case of the counties

TABLE 62 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN THE PERIOD 1886—1935 AND IN 1936

Period	Annual average			
	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages
1	2	3	4	5
Whole province				
1886 — 1895	9,432	5,600	3,832	1,281
1896 — 1905	12,681	7,259	5,422	1,962
1906 — 1915 ¹⁾	16,648	9,099	7,549	3,111
1916 — 1925 ²⁾	27,669	16,651	11,018	6,507
1926 — 1935	32,947	18,335	14,612	7,521
1936	32,656	17,304	15,352	7,469
Rural				
1886 — 1895	7,264	3,963	3,301	960
1896 — 1905	10,057	5,379	4,678	1,508
1906 — 1915 ¹⁾	13,546	6,991	6,555	2,342
1916 — 1925 ²⁾	22,980	13,071	9,909	4,940
1926 — 1935	27,462	14,463	12,999	5,900
1936	27,148	13,412	13,736	5,525
Urban				
1886 — 1895	2,168	1,637	531	321
1896 — 1905	2,624	1,880	744	454
1906 — 1915 ¹⁾	3,102	2,108	994	769
1916 — 1925 ²⁾	4,689	3,580	1,109	1,567
1926 — 1935	5,485	3,872	1,613	1,621
1936	5,508	3,892	1,616	1,944

¹⁾ 8 years' average

²⁾ 7 years' average

of Caliacra and Durostor, a calculation must be made of the *vital index*, which clearly reveals the increase in the vigour of the population from the biological point of view.

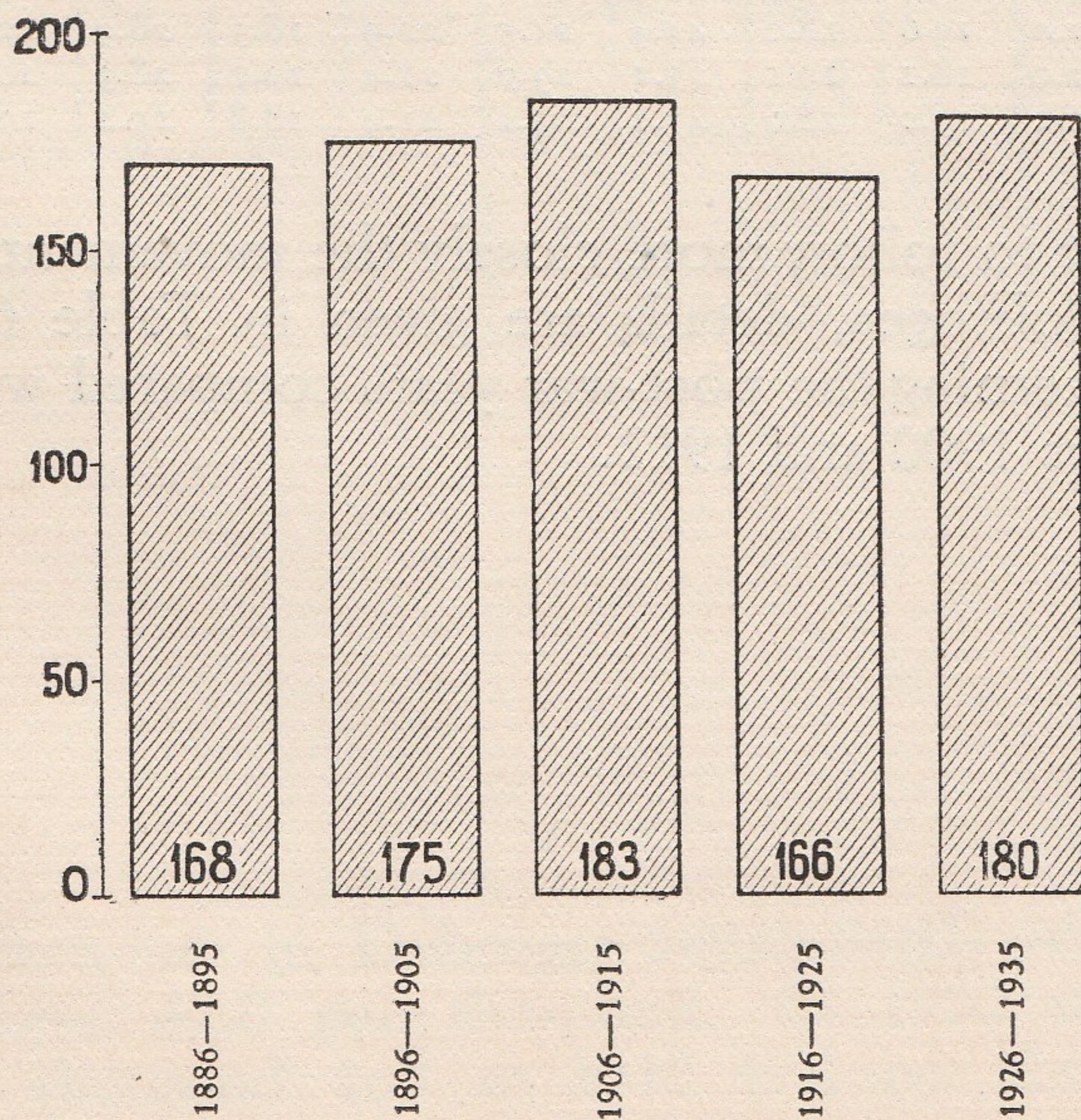
Years	Vital index		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1886 — 1895	168	183	132
1896 — 1905	175	187	140
1906 — 1915 ¹⁾	183	194	147
1916 — 1925 ²⁾	166	176	131
1926 — 1935	180	190	142
1936	189	202	142

¹⁾ Average for 8 years

²⁾ Average for 7 years

This index, which has been calculated by establishing the ratio between the births and the deaths, stood at 168 during the period 1886—1895; it rose to 189 in 1936 (the index of demographic equilibrium being 100) and in rural environments it exceeded 200 in the same year.

FIGURE 63 — VITAL INDEX FOR DOBROGEA FROM 1886 TO 1935



The prosperity of Dobrogea from the biological point of view is thus manifest. The urban population itself has a vital index of 142 with a firm tendency to rise. This situation might certainly be envied by most countries in Europe.

TABLE 64 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN 1900, 1912 AND 1919—1930

Years	Whole country				Rural				Urban			
	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	40.1	23.0	17.1	10.2	42.3	22.6	19.7	10.8	33.8	24.2	9.6	8.4
1912	49.1	23.2	25.9	17.7	54.5	23.9	30.6	18.1	33.8	21.0	12.8	16.4
1919	31.6	29.3	2.3	13.8	36.0	31.1	4.9	13.0	19.3	24.4	5.1	16.0
1920	37.0	28.1	8.9	23.5	41.9	30.4	11.5	24.5	23.3	22.0	1.3	20.8
1921	42.2	21.4	20.8	20.5	47.7	23.1	24.6	20.9	26.7	16.9	9.8	19.3
1922	39.3	23.6	15.7	19.6	43.9	25.0	18.9	20.4	26.4	19.8	6.6	17.5
1923	44.4	21.7	22.7	21.1	49.7	22.5	27.2	22.1	29.3	19.2	10.1	18.1
1924	44.2	23.8	20.4	16.6	49.2	25.4	23.8	17.0	29.5	19.0	10.5	15.5
1925	39.9	20.5	19.4	16.3	44.2	21.4	22.8	17.0	27.0	17.5	9.5	14.4
1926	43.0	22.6	20.4	19.1	47.7	23.5	24.2	19.9	29.0	20.1	8.9	16.8
1927	40.7	24.1	16.6	19.2	44.4	25.4	19.0	19.6	29.3	19.9	9.4	18.1
1928	40.6	21.0	19.6	18.0	44.4	21.5	22.9	18.3	28.9	19.7	9.2	17.0
1929	41.0	22.9	18.1	19.1	45.1	23.7	21.4	19.9	28.3	20.2	8.1	16.4
1930	41.2	22.2	19.0	18.0	45.1	23.2	21.9	18.8	29.2	19.0	10.2	15.6

In order to follow more closely the movement of population in Dobrogea, details are given in Table 64 on the figures concerning the post-war years compared with figures for the years 1900 and 1912.

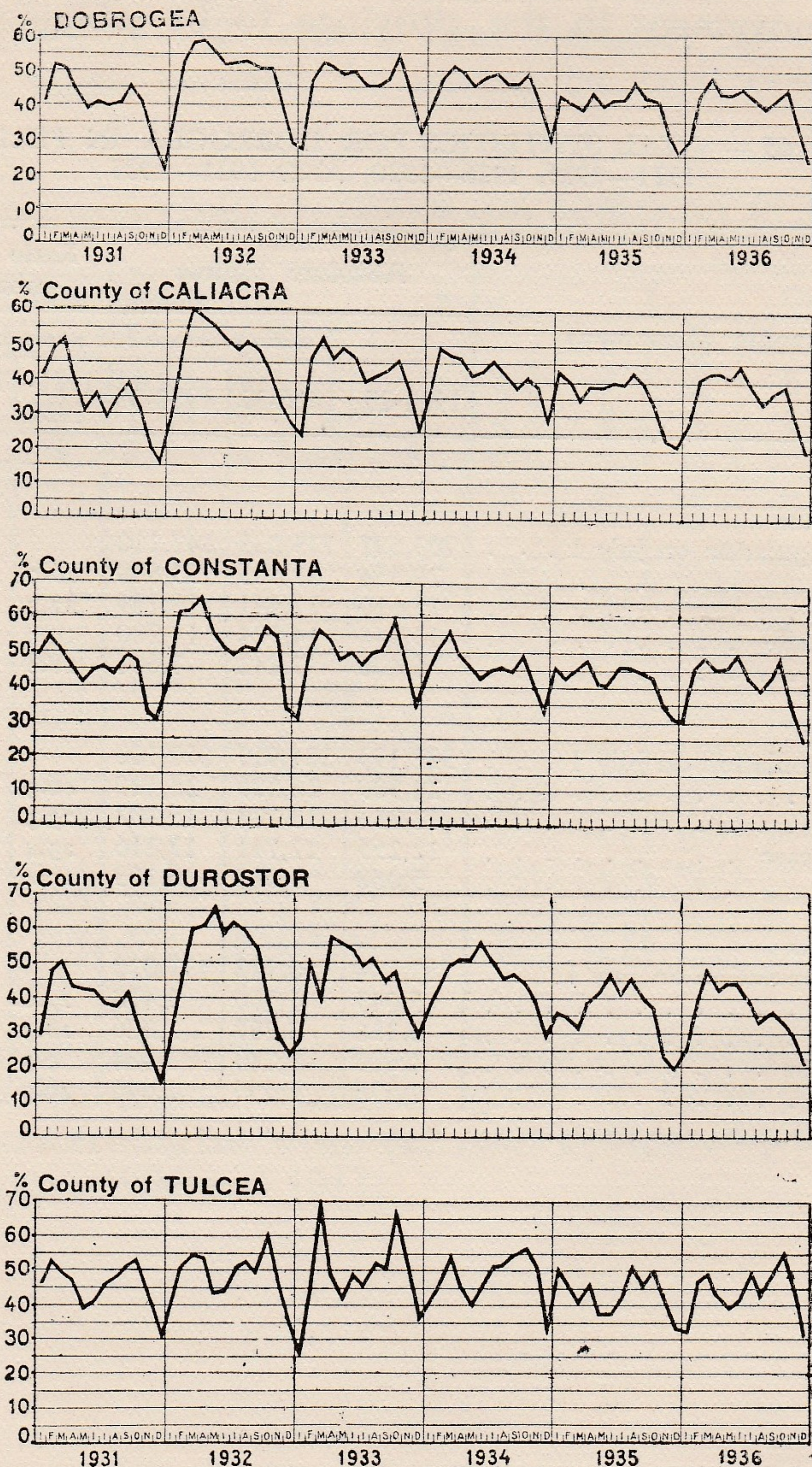
For the post-war period, the averages for 5-year periods are given, thus enabling a general judgement about demographic movement in the province to be obtained.

TABLE 65 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN PERIODS
1921—1925, 1926—1930, AND 1931—1935

Demographie phenomena	Absolute figures			Ratio per 1,000 inhabitants		
	Yearly average for periods :					
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Whole province</i>						
Estimated population on July 1	703,697	775,035	847,110			
Live births	29,554	32,005	33,889	42.0	41.3	40.0
Deaths	15,610	17,481	19,189	22.2	22.6	22.7
Natural increase	13,944	14,524	14,700	19.8	18.7	17.3
Marriages	6,606	7,242	7,801	18.8	18.7	18.4
<i>Rural districts</i>						
Estimated population on July 1	522,193	584,917	650,100			
Live births	24,509	26,505	28,419	46.9	45.3	43.7
Deaths	12,254	13,724	15,203	23.5	23.4	24.3
Natural increase	12,255	12,781	13,216	23.4	21.8	20.3
Marriages	5,068	5,647	6,153	19.4	19.3	18.9
<i>Urban districts</i>						
Estimated population on July 1	181,504	190,118	197,010			
Live births	5,045	5,500	5,470	27.8	28.9	27.8
Deaths	3,356	3,757	3,986	18.5	19.8	20.2
Natural increase	1,689	1,743	1,484	9.3	9.1	7.6
Marriages	1,538	1,595	1,648	16.9	16.8	16.7

The *birth-rate* in Dobrogea immediately after the war was of about 41.0 per thousand. In 1900 it had been 40.1 per thousand and in 1910 49.1 per thousand. The

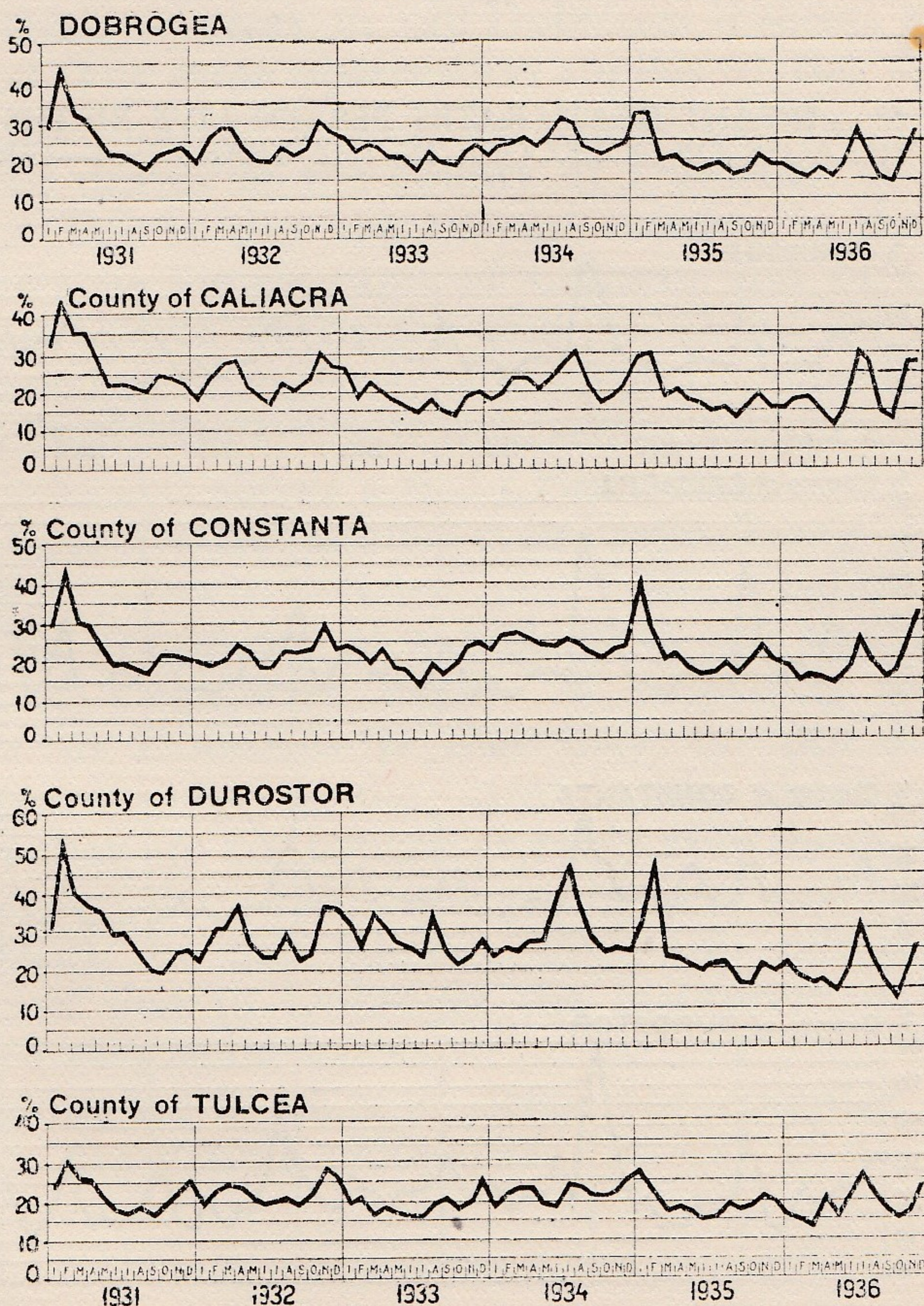
FIGURE 66 — MONTHLY BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS IN VILLAGES OF DOBROGEA IN YEARS 1931—1936



fall after the war is due largely to the towns, where the birth-rate is nevertheless fairly high (30 per thousand).

The *death-rate* presents a slight decreasing trend especially in the towns. Its recrudescence in 1919 and 1920 is mainly caused by deaths presumed to have occurred in war-time and which were recorded during the years immediately following the peace.

FIGURE 67 — MONTHLY DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS IN THE VILLAGES OF DOBROGEA IN THE YEARS 1931—1936

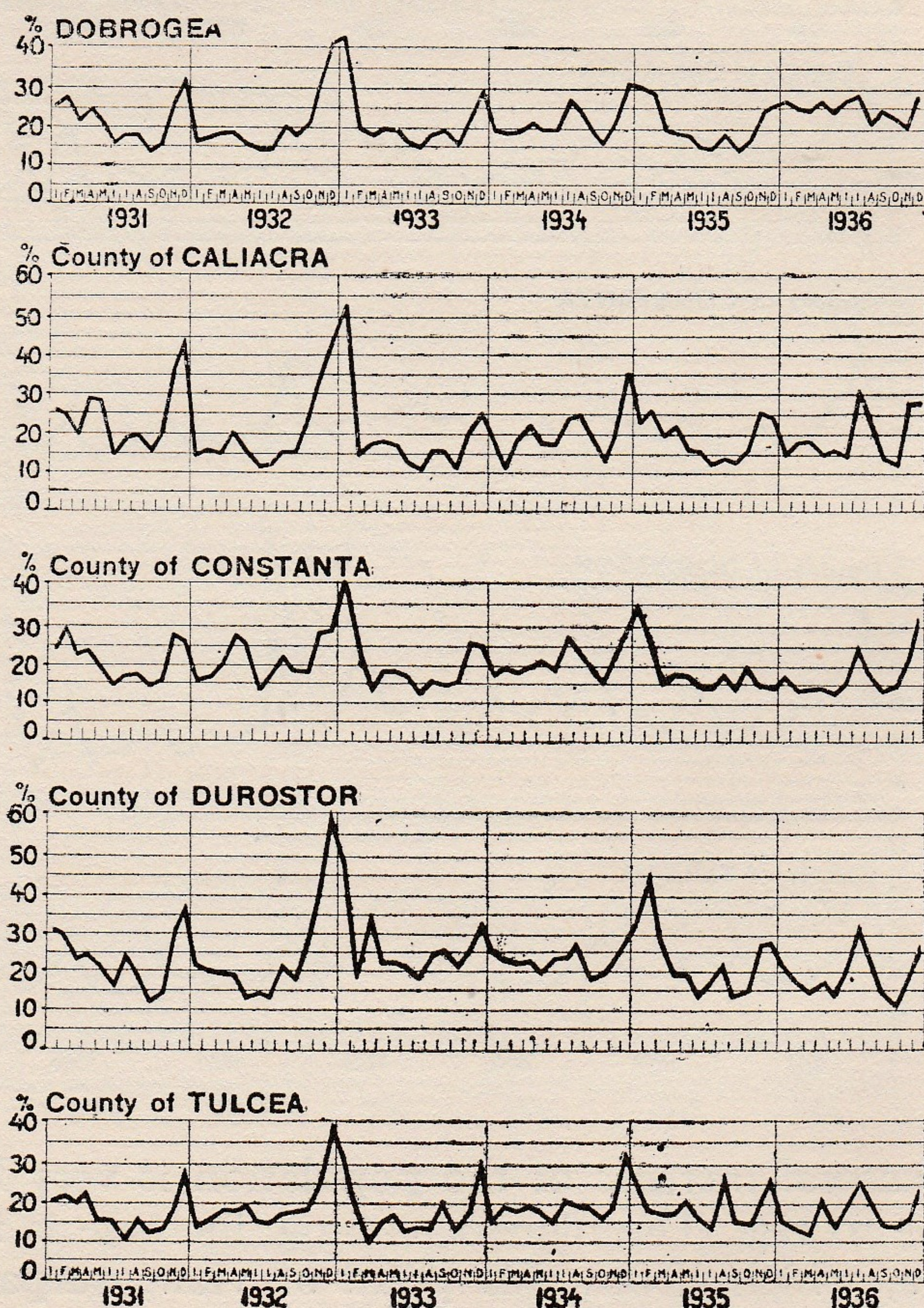


The *natural increase* of the population is very high and is tending to rise. The highest natural increase is found in Dobrogea, which, from this point of view, surpasses not

only all the other Rumanian provinces, but all countries in Europe (not including Russia, for which statistical data are not available).

Infant mortality reaches a rate of about 20.0 per 100 new-born infants. This ratio is undoubtedly very high. When compared, however, with the high number of births in the province as well as with the high birth-rate in the country as a whole, and if it is noticed that it

FIGURE 68 — INFANT DEATH-RATES PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE VILLAGES OF DOBROGEA IN THE YEARS 1931—1936



does not affect the natural increase, which, as has been shown, exceeds that of the rest of the civilised world, it must be considered at least that infantile mortality here does not result in a continuous diminution of the population which is so painfully felt in other provinces and, especially, in the Banat.

From an examination of the table below it can be stated that the *birth-rate* tends to fluctuate in the counties of the Quadrilateral, whereas in old Dobrogea it seems to remain unchanged. The same observation applies to the *death-rate*, although it notice should be taken of the very high number of deaths in the county of Durostor. It is in the county of Tulcea that the *natural increase* is the highest. It oscillates in the counties of Caliacra and of Durostor, where the figures of deaths and of births are unstable.

The number of *stillbirths* is too high in comparison with the number of live births. It represents a rate of about 2.0% of the births and shows a slight rising trend.

Marriages are numerous, their ratio being settled at about 18.0 persons married per 1,000 inhabitants. This explains the continuity of a high birth-rate and the small number of illegitimate births. A surprising feature of marriages in Dobrogea is that they do not unite very young persons as is the case in the provinces of the West and they are not broken as easily as in those provinces.

Moreover, the ratio of *divorces* is very small (2.0%, on the average). In the villages they are extremely rare. This shows that in Dobrogea the institution of marriage rests on a very solid basis.

Following are the data in detail for counties and for towns for the period 1930—1935:

TABLE 69 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN THE YEARS
1930—1937: ABSOLUTE FIGURES

Counties and towns	Estimated po- pulation on July 1, 1937	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Divorces	Stillbirths	Deaths under one year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

A) Total for 1930—1937 period

a) counties (urban and rural)

Total	906,588	265,675	149,084	116,591	61,116	2,549	5,148	53,210
Caliacra . . .	183,293	50,182	29,820	20,362	11,618	329	897	10,105
Constanța . .	281,583	82,659	43,310	39,349	19,231	1,071	1,789	16,107
Durostor . . .	230,309	66,438	43,842	22,596	15,394	527	1,319	14,675
Tulcea	211,403	66,396	32,112	34,284	14,873	622	1,143	12,323

b) towns

Total	203,139	43,856	31,618	12,238	13,680	1,228	1,877	8,478
Babadag . . .	5,018	1,330	822	508	369	35	86	224
Balcic	6,521	1,287	989	298	364	7	40	293
Bazargic . . .	30,742	6,769	5,699	1,070	1,476	136	259	1,577
Carmen Sylva .	834	171	212	41	72	4	6	32
Cavarna . . .	5,466	1,272	886	386	372	9	44	221
Cernavoda . .	6,836	1,288	811	477	391	33	47	228
Constanța . .	60,728	11,532	8,340	3,192	4,838	544	603	2,160
Eforia *) . . .	113	33	17	16	10	—	2	4
Hârșova . . .	3,852	882	595	287	240	13	34	180
Isaccea	5,135	1,575	873	702	336	25	26	273
Măcin	6,076	1,776	988	788	468	18	53	298
Mangalia . . .	2,989	815	569	246	186	10	37	187
Medgidia . . .	6,190	1,644	1,111	533	432	44	87	292
Ostrov	3,378	890	591	299	277	9	25	153
Silistra	17,828	3,578	3,120	458	1,138	119	203	743
Sulina	6,351	1,236	707	529	415	32	42	152
Techirghiol . .	2,125	632	338	294	125	11	16	119
Tulcea	21,090	4,271	3,108	1,163	1,386	143	163	822
Turtucaia . . .	11,867	2,875	1,842	1,033	785	36	104	520

B) Annual average (urban and rural)

Total	906,588	33,209	18,635	14,574	7,639	319	644	6,651
Caliacra . . .	183,293	6,273	3,728	2,545	1,452	41	112	1,263
Constanța . .	281,583	10,332	5,413	4,919	2,404	134	224	2,014
Durostor . . .	230,309	8,305	5,480	2,825	1,924	66	165	1,834
Tulcea	211,403	8,299	4,014	4,285	1,859	78	143	1,540

*) For years 1935—1937 only

TABLE 70 — VITAL STATISTICS FOR DOBROGEA IN THE YEARS 1930—1937: RATES

Counties and towns	Rates per 1,000 inhabitants				Rates per 100		
	Live-births	Deaths	Natural increase	Persons marrying	Marriages	Live-births	
					Divorces	Stillbirths	Deaths under 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

a) Counties (urban and rural)

Total	38.8	21.8	17.0	17.9	4.2	1.9	20.0
Caliacra	36.0	21.4	14.6	16.7	2.8	1.8	20.1
Constanța	39.1	20.5	18.6	18.2	5.6	2.2	19.5
Durostor	37.7	24.9	12.8	17.5	3.4	2.0	22.1
Tulcea	42.3	20.4	21.9	18.9	4.2	1.7	18.6

b) Towns

Total	27.7	20.0	7.7	17.3	9.0	4.3	19.3
Babadag	34.8	21.5	13.3	19.3	9.5	6.5	16.8
Balcic	25.1	19.3	5.8	14.2	1.9	3.1	22.8
Bazargic	27.9	23.5	4.4	12.2	9.2	3.8	23.3
Carmen-Sylva	24.9	30.9	-6.0	21.0	5.6	3.5	18.7
Cavarna	29.4	20.5	8.9	17.2	2.4	3.5	17.4
Cernavoda	24.2	15.2	9.0	14.7	8.4	3.6	17.7
Constanța	24.3	17.6	6.7	20.4	11.2	5.2	18.7
Eforia *)	103.8	53.5	50.3	62.9	—	6.1	12.1
Hârșova	29.7	20.0	9.7	16.1	5.4	3.9	20.4
Isaccea	40.7	22.6	18.1	17.4	7.4	1.7	17.3
Măcin	38.6	21.5	17.1	20.4	3.8	3.0	16.8
Mangalia	35.3	24.6	10.7	16.1	5.4	4.5	22.9
Medgidia	34.4	23.3	11.1	18.1	9.2	5.3	17.8
Ostrov	34.2	22.7	11.5	21.3	3.2	2.8	17.2
Silistra	25.4	22.2	3.2	16.2	10.5	5.7	20.8
Sulina	25.1	14.4	10.7	16.9	7.7	3.4	12.3
Techirghiol	39.3	21.0	18.3	15.5	8.8	2.5	18.8
Tulcea	25.9	18.9	7.0	16.8	11.1	3.8	19.2
Turtucaia	31.5	20.2	11.3	17.2	4.6	3.6	18.1

*) For years 1935—1937 only

VITAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO NATIVITY

Since 1933 the Central Institute of Statistics has added into vital statistics blanks a question relating to nativity. The answers obtained are purely subjective, the registrars

being obliged to rely upon the declarations of the inhabitants since there is no objective criterion for determining the ethnic group to which an inhabitant belongs and since the matter has not been made the subject of any legal definition.

Tables 71 and 72 present the demographic data relating to nativity for the last three years (1934—1936).

TABLE 71 — NATIVITY OF LIVE BIRTHS IN DOBROGEA
IN THE YEARS 1934—1936

Ethnic group	Total 1934-36		Year		
	Absolute figures	%	1934 ¹⁾	1935 ¹⁾	1936 ¹⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Whole province</i>					
Total	99,928	100.0	35,367	31,905	32,656
Rumanians	49,236	49.3	16,643	15,835	16,758
Bulgarians	20,514	20.5	7,085	6,599	6,830
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	20,978	21.0	8,597	6,522	5,859
Russians	5,873	5.9	1,852	1,890	2,131
Germans	1,690	1.7	572	540	578
Other	1,637	1.6	618	519	500
<i>Rural</i>					
Total	83,347	100.0	29,734	26,465	27,148
Rumanians	40,178	48.2	13,706	12,849	13,623
Bulgarians	18,522	22.2	6,423	5,937	6,162
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	17,505	21.0	7,286	5,385	4,834
Russians	5,016	6.0	1,584	1,605	1,827
Germans	1,467	1.8	485	484	498
Other	659	0.8	250	205	204
<i>Urban</i>					
Total	16,581	100.0	5,633	5,440	5,508
Rumanians	9,058	54.6	2,937	2,986	3,135
Bulgarians	1,992	12.0	662	662	668
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	3,473	21.0	1,311	1,137	1,025
Russians	857	5.2	268	285	304
Germans	223	1.3	87	56	80
Other	978	5.9	368	314	296

¹⁾ Provisional data

TABLE 72 — DEATHS BY NATIVITY IN DOBROGEA IN 1934—1936

Ethnic group	Total 1934-1936		Year		
	Absolute figures	%	1934 ¹⁾	1935 ¹⁾	1936 ¹⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Whole province</i>					
Total	55,752	100.0	20,502	17,946	17,304
Rumanians	23,931	42.9	8,377	7,786	7,768
Bulgarians	12,060	21.6	4,491	3,748	3,821
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	14,329	25.7	5,738	4,689	3,902
Russians	3,041	5.5	1,025	927	1,089
Germans	751	1.9	270	226	255
Others	1,640	2.9	601	570	469
<i>Rural</i>					
Total	43,660	100.0	16,313	13,935	13,412
Romanians	17,941	41.1	6,355	5,806	7,780
Bulgarians	10,475	24.0	3,960	3,218	3,297
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	11,547	26.4	4,695	3,754	3,098
Russians	2,520	5.8	861	763	896
Germans	604	1.4	220	180	204
Others	573	1.3	222	214	137
<i>Urban</i>					
Total	12,092	100.0	4,189	4,011	3,892
Rumanians	5,990	49.6	2,022	1,980	1,988
Bulgarians	1,585	13.1	531	530	524
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	2,782	23.0	1,043	935	804
Russians	521	4.3	164	164	193
Germans	147	1.2	50	46	51
Others	1,067	8.8	379	356	332

They also include a table for the *vital index* of the various groups. It is, generally, very high in Dobrogea, especially among the Germans (who, however, are very few) and the Rumanians, who are in a majority throughout the province.

¹⁾ Provisional data

TABLE 73 — VITAL INDEX FOR THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA
ACCORDING TO NATIVITY IN THE YEARS 1934—1936

Ethnic group	Year		
	1934 1)	1935 1)	1936 1)
	2	3	4
1			
<i>Rural and urban</i>			
Total	173	178	189
Rumanians	199	203	216
Bulgarians	158	176	179
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	150	139	150
Russians	181	204	196
Germans	212	239	227
Other	103	91	107
<i>Rural</i>			
Total	182	190	202
Rumanians	216	221	235
Bulgarians	162	184	187
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	155	143	156
Russians	184	210	204
Germans	220	269	244
Other	113	96	149
<i>Urban</i>			
Total	134	136	142
Rumanians	145	151	158
Bulgarians	125	125	127
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	126	122	127
Russians	163	174	158
Germans	174	122	157
Other	97	88	89

The following table gives in annual averages for each ethnic group the trend of the demographic phenomena in Dobrogea.

1) Provisional data

TABLE 74 — THE TREND OF DEMOGRAPHIC PHENOMENA IN DOBROGEA
ACCORDING TO NATIVITY

Ethnic group	Percentage of population in 1930	Percentage of births from 1934 to 1936	Percentage of deaths from 1934 to 1936
1	2	3	4
Rumanians	44.2	49.3	42.9
Bulgarians	22.7	20.5	21.6
Turks, Tatars, Găgăuți	22.1	21.0	25.7
Germans	1.5	1.7	1.3
Russians	3.4	5.9	5.5
Other	7.0	1.6	2.9

When it is borne in mind that the question relating to ethnic origin has been put up a few years only, a slight variation of the figures given above may be allowed; it is due to the fact that the newly-conducted enquiries on the subject have not yet been carried out according to uniform rules.

From the practical point of view, however, the above figures are revealing; they show a growing trend for the Rumanian element and, consequently, a disadvantage for the « minorities » especially for the Turko-Tatar element and the small groups appearing under the heading of « Other » who in most cases register their nativity as Rumanian.

VITAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO RELIGION

The following table shows, in averages of 5-year periods, the distribution of *live births* between 1886 and 1934. To be noted first of all, concerning the religions, is the difference between the percentage of births before and after the annexation of the Quadrilateral. After the annexation, the percentage of Mahomedans rises considerably, i. e. from 10.3% during the period 1909 — 1913 to 25.6% during 1919 — 1923.

TABLE 75 — DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1866—1934

Period	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annual average									
1886—1890 . . .	8,723	6,687	118	180	32	146	1,395	165	—
Percentage. . . .	100.0	76.7	1.4	2.1	0.4	1.7	16.0	1.9	—
Rural	6,726	5,242	78	161	5	133	1,093	14	—
Urban	1,997	1,445	40	19	27	13	302	151	—
1893—1897 . . .	10,824	8,159	251	326	57	370	1,454	186	21
Percentage. . . .	100.0	75.4	2.3	3.0	0.5	3.4	13.4	1.7	0.2
Rural	8,364	6,448	186	303	14	342	1,047	20	4
Urban	2,460	1,711	65	23	43	28	407	166	17
1898—1902 . . .	12,311	9,298	262	303	63	618	1,592	163	12
Percentage. . . .	100.0	75.5	2.1	2.5	0.5	5.0	12.9	1.3	0.1
Rural	9,741	7,483	202	268	12	551	1,208	14	3
Urban	2,570	1,815	60	35	51	67	384	149	9
1909—1913 . . .	17,154	13,828	243	238	77	903	1,762	103	—
Percentage. . . .	100.0	80.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	5.3	10.3	0.6	—
Rural	13,997	11,382	198	221	16	759	1,415	6	—
Urban	3,157	2,446	45	17	61	144	347	97	—
1919—1923 . . .	26,555	18,490	213	258	94	621	6,802	66	11
Percentage. . . .	100.0	69.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.3	25.6	0.2	0.0
Rural	22,071	15,446	175	244	6	511	5,676	4	9
Urban	4,484	3,044	38	14	88	110	1,126	62	2
1924—1928 . . .	31,081	21,570	289	338	133	706	7,945	65	35
Percentage. . . .	100.0	69.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	2.3	25.6	0.2	0.1
Rural	25,717	17,891	232	308	9	580	6,664	2	31
Urban	5,364	3,679	57	30	124	126	1,281	63	4
1930—1934 . . .	34,154	24,575	270	369	*)	442	8,273	42	**) 183
Percentage. . . .	100.0	72.0	0.8	1.1	*)	1.3	24.2	0.1	**) 0.5
Rural	28,642	20,789	207	333	*)	347	6,899	3	**) 64
Urban	5,512	3,786	63	36	*)	95	1,374	39	**) 119

In the same period the percentage of persons of the Orthodox faith falls from 80.6% to 69.6%, that of the Lipovans from 5.3% to 2.3%, and that of the Jews from 0.6% to 0.2%. The increase trend for persons of the Orthodox faith is, however, constant and logical. They

*) Included in column 10.

**) Including column 6.

constitute the main element and that which gives to the province its predominant characteristic (8,728 in 1886—1890, 13,828 in 1909—1913, 24,575 in 1930—1934).

The figures relating to the *Lipovans* should be emphasised. Before the war their percentage constantly increased (1.7%, 3.4%, 5.0%, 5.3%) but considerably diminished immediately afterwards. In the three 5-year periods following the war the percentages were 2.3%, 2.3% and 1.3%.

Another curious feature is the diminution of the number of live births among persons of *Mosaic faith*. Since the period 1886—1890, the percentage diminished constantly before the war (1.9%—1.7%—1.3%—0.6%). An appreciable diminution took place after the annexation of the Quadrilateral, where there are practically no inhabitants of the Jewish religion (0.2%—0.2%—0.1% in the period 1930—1934).

In all probability there is not merely a decrease in the birth-rate of the Jewish population, but also a continuous decrease in the number of Jews, probably due to their migration towards the other provinces of Rumania.

The table given below shows year by year the number of *births* in the groups belonging to the various religions.

TABLE 76 — DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGION IN THE YEARS 1866—1934

Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1886	8,097	6,163	103	182	29	165	1,295	160	—
1887	8,551	6,541	96	173	26	190	1,358	167	—
1888	8,799	6,803	104	152	29	129	1,424	158	—
1889	9,171	7,044	140	194	34	180	1,408	171	—
1890	9,008	6,827	143	199	41	137	1,490	171	—
1891	10,004	7,382	212	*)	*)	*)	*)	225	*) 2,185
1892	9,478	7,095	234	*)	*)	*)	*)	182	**) 1,967
1893	10,131	7,471	245	339	42	206	1,629	181	18
1894	10,403	7,984	219	328	53	255	1,359	185	20
1895	10,683	8,056	250	314	48	402	1,395	180	38

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

Tab. 76 — contd.

Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896	10,757	8,088	262	305	71	465	1,357	186	23
1897	12,115	9,192	279	347	50	523	1,522	199	3
1898	11,753	8,806	294	304	69	501	1,569	197	13
1899	13,059	9,713	304	332	74	609	1,840	174	13
1900	10,730	8,100	227	290	53	556	1,366	136	2
1901	12,293	9,466	246	295	57	634	1,424	155	16
1902	13,725	10,405	241	295	63	792	1,762	151	16
1903	13,979	10,695	258	292	77	789	1,695	150	23
1904	14,941	11,608	262	281	62	837	1,751	137	3
1905	13,450	10,331	233	267	72	804	1,617	123	3
1906	15,174	12,074	247	244	75	782	1,625	125	2
1907	15,987	12,695	240	245	73	871	1,741	119	3
1908	16,249	12,873	267	250	89	916	1,715	139	—
1909	16,067	12,816	234	242	73	934	1,654	113	1
1910	5,692	12,642	248	227	87	765	1,630	91	2
1911	16,773	13,540	227	234	70	889	1,707	106	—
1912	18,685	15,077	249	262	66	1,001	1,925	105	—
1913	18,558	15,066	253	229	90	926	1,895	98	1
1914—1918: Data lacking									
1919	21,117	16,124	155	210	43	612	3,907	62	4
1920	24,792	16,720	173	198	60	601	6,973	56	11
1921	28,527	19,222	245	294	80	719	7,885	73	9
1922	27,176	19,130	225	239	120	523	6,865	62	12
1923	31,157	21,257	265	348	165	649	8,378	76	19
1924	31,721	21,904	299	331	156	625	8,325	60	21
1925	29,190	19,868	267	328	142	673	7,829	59	24
1926	32,112	22,231	333	358	129	739	8,209	77	36
1927	30,960	21,759	276	347	121	746	7,600	74	37
1928	31,428	22,087	273	328	116	745	7,765	58	56
1929: Data lacking									
1930	33,148	23,813	253	345	*)	539	8,013	46	**) 139
1931	30,465	22,396	256	495	*)	171	6,946	38	**) 163
1932	36,626	26,156	249	343	*)	588	9,112	38	**) 140
1933	35,082	24,927	292	338	*)	453	8,727	43	**) 302
1934	35,444	25,580	296	323	*)	460	8,573	44	**) 168

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

With regard to *deaths*, Table 77 provides data similar to those given in Table 75. It is among persons of the

Jewish faith that the difference between the number of deaths and the number of births is most appreciable, the percentage of the latter being lower than that of the former since 1919. This shows that the Jews are passing through a phase

TABLE 77 — DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS IN THE PERIOD 1866—1934

Period	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annual averages									
1886—1890.	4,782	3,469	61	71	34	94	983	65	5
Percentage	100.0	72.5	1.3	1.5	0.7	2.0	20.6	1.4	0.1
Rural	3,344	2,501	31	55	3	86	654	11	1
Urban	1,438	968	30	16	31	8	329	54	2
1893—1897.	6,627	4,792	139	150	53	235	1,152	86	20
Percentage	100.0	72.3	2.1	2.3	0.8	3.5	17.4	1.3	0.3
Rural	4,775	3,594	79	127	5	206	754	5	5
Urban	1,852	1,198	60	23	48	29	398	81	15
1898—1902.	7,423	5,312	146	133	58	361	1,318	75	20
Percentage	100.0	71.6	2.0	1.8	0.8	4.9	17.8	1.0	0.3
Rural	5,475	4,021	92	111	9	304	927	5	6
Urban	1,948	1,291	54	22	49	57	391	70	14
1909—1913.	9,168	6,950	130	112	52	510	1,352	51	11
Percentage	100.0	75.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	5.6	14.7	0.6	0.1
Rural	7,037	5,412	89	90	8	416	1,015	2	5
Urban	2,131	1,538	41	22	44	94	337	49	6
1919—1923.	16,909	10,998	131	122	73	406	5,107	49	23
Percentage	100.0	65.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.4	30.2	0.3	0.1
Rural	13,242	8,684	85	107	6	321	4,025	4	10
Urban	3,667	2,314	46	15	67	85	1,082	45	13
1924—1928.	16,706	10,986	146	164	90	390	4,856	46	28
Percentage	100.0	65.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	2.3	29.1	0.3	0.2
Rural	13,114	8,644	93	143	5	323	3,886	2	18
Urban	3,592	2,342	53	21	85	67	970	44	10
1930—1934.	19,180	12,690	125	145	*)	281	5,703	45	**) 191
Percentage	100.0	66.2	0.7	0.8	*)	1.5	29.7	0.2	**) 1.0
Rural	15,260	10,093	80	118	*)	225	4,645	3	**) 96
Urban	3,920	2,597	45	27	*)	56	1,058	42	**) 95

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

of biological stagnation which, little by little, will culminate in their disappearance from this province unless their number should be restored through new immigration.

The following table shows year by year the number of *deaths* in the groups belonging to different religions.

TABLE 78 — DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS IN THE YEARS 1866—1934

Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1886	4,453	3,186	46	71	38	187	873	42	10
1887	4,310	3,052	56	57	27	46	1,024	43	5
1888	4,807	3,502	45	57	27	87	1,019	70	—
1889	5,006	3,725	77	72	30	88	901	107	6
1890	5,341	3,883	81	94	47	62	1,098	66	10
1891	6,216	4,467	127	*)	*)	*)	*)	84	**) 1,538
1892	7,227	5,224	147	*)	*)	*)	*)	93	**) 1,763
1893	6,525	4,417	139	193	73	204	1,377	91	31
1894	6,169	4,511	124	129	34	155	1,124	71	21
1895	5,961	4,371	138	121	49	247	956	60	19
1896	7,802	5,704	152	174	50	315	1,269	117	21
1897	6,681	4,959	146	131	55	254	1,037	89	10
1898	7,542	5,474	180	152	64	309	1,265	70	28
1899	7,716	5,344	154	163	62	283	1,604	88	18
1900	6,161	4,453	104	98	54	282	1,090	65	15
1901	6,716	4,820	142	107	56	355	1,149	67	20
1902	8,982	6,467	140	148	63	577	1,483	86	18
1903	6,933	5,071	115	121	46	341	1,164	56	19
1904	6,811	4,944	111	121	59	397	1,109	58	12
1905	7,244	5,229	106	103	65	402	1,265	57	17
1906	7,465	5,421	115	135	61	397	1,254	59	23
1907	9,395	6,840	137	126	60	533	1,635	47	17
1908	10,089	7,404	133	126	62	732	1,563	55	14
1909	9,258	7,108	165	111	42	454	1,315	52	11
1910	8,103	6,045	115	116	53	464	1,246	44	20
1911	9,137	7,010	103	108	50	516	1,305	41	4
1912	8,814	6,591	119	106	67	457	1,413	46	15
1913	10,529	7,996	148	120	48	659	1,478	72	8
1914—1918: Data lacking									

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

Table 78 — contd.

Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Others and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919	19,629	12,442	122	110	63	551	6,261	58	22
1920	18,876	12,314	139	131	63	446	5,713	48	22
1921	14,506	9,518	113	99	64	320	4,329	42	21
1922	16,315	10,550	131	139	65	394	4,967	49	20
1923	15,207	10,166	142	133	111	319	4,265	45	26
1924	17,046	10,994	145	171	100	363	5,197	46	30
1925	14,978	9,792	136	149	93	437	4,319	36	16
1926	16,902	11,328	138	173	90	388	4,715	45	25
1927	18,337	11,937	148	187	82	345	5,555	50	33
1928	16,278	10,881	165	142	88	417	4,494	55	36
1929: Data lacking									
1930	17,836	11,657	104	146	*)	327	5,430	40	**) 132
1931	20,513	13,284	126	159	*)	172	6,314	44	**) 414
1932	19,539	13,046	121	160	*)	334	5,684	43	**) 151
1933	17,449	11,467	114	102	*)	284	5,312	43	**) 127
1934	20,561	13,996	161	155	*)	284	5,777	54	**) 134

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

To complete this analysis of vital statistical data concerning religions, details may be given on the *vital index* for each phenomenon in 5-year periods. This index reveals the biological value and the trend of natural development of the population in each group of religion.

It is obvious that the vital index calculated for the parts of population belonging to these different religions is of no special significance in so far as the race is concerned; moreover, it is not known to what extent these figures are of any importance from the religious point of view. What is certain is that there are in Dobrogea quite different groups of religions: Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Lipovan, Mahomedan and Mosaic. Not only do these groups imply differences of rite, but they also represent wholly distinct social classes which undoubtedly exercise great influence on demographic phenomena.

There are, moreover, certain coincidences between religions and the various ethnic groups: thus the Orthodox group includes the population of Rumanian, Bulgarian and Greek nationality; the German population is Catholic or Protestant; the Armenian religion is represented by the Armenians; the Mahomedan religion by the Turks and Tatars, and the Mosaic religion by the Jews. It is possible, therefore, to deduce with some certitude from the data relating to the religion the vitality of different ethnic groups from the point of view of the race. Recourse must be had to such indirect deductions owing to the fact that until the 1930 census statistical services did not record the inhabitants according to ethnic origin but according to religion, notwithstanding the fact that the problem existed formerly and concerned authorities as well as public opinion.

Since 1930 statistical data relating to the different ethnic groups have been collected; after the general census of 1940 it will be possible, furthermore, to obtain knowledge of the trend of each one of them.

We are fortunate, however, in possessing statistical information which has been used in preparing the table reproduced in table 79, from which certain direct and indirect conclusions may be drawn with regard to the trend of ethnic evolution of the population. From an examination of these data it will appear clearly that the Catholic and Protestant groups have the highest vital index in Dobrogea. Yet these latter groups are very small in number (1.5%), so that the very high vital index does not inform us finally on the ethnic structure of the province.

An essential fact is the appreciable increase in the number of persons of Orthodox faith in comparison with Mahomedans, whose diminution is due to the biological factor.

The inhabitants of Orthodox faith (Rumanians and Bulgarians) have a very high vital index which remains constantly at about 200. Catholics and Protestants (Germans of Dobrogea) occupy a privileged position among other

TABLE 79 — VITAL INDEX FOR DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS IN THE 5-YEAR PERIODS FROM 1866 TO 1934

Years	Environment	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annual averages										
1886—1890 .	Total	182	193	193	254	94	155	142	254	—
	Rural	201	210	252	293	167	155	167	127	—
	Urban	139	149	133	119	87	163	92	280	—
1893—1897 .	Total	163	170	181	217	108	157	126	216	105
	Rural	175	179	235	239	280	166	139	400	80
	Urban	133	143	108	100	90	97	102	205	113
1898—1902 .	Total	166	175	179	228	109	171	121	217	60
	Rural	178	186	220	241	133	181	130	280	50
	Urban	132	141	111	159	104	118	98	213	64
1909—1913 .	Total	187	199	187	213	148	177	130	202	—
	Rural	199	210	222	246	200	182	139	300	—
	Urban	148	159	110	77	139	153	103	198	—
1919—1923 .	Total	157	168	163	211	129	153	133	135	48
	Rural	167	178	206	228	100	159	141	100	90
	Urban	122	132	83	93	131	129	104	138	15
1924—1928 .	Total	186	196	198	206	148	181	164	141	125
	Rural	196	207	249	215	180	180	171	100	172
	Urban	149	157	108	143	146	188	132	143	40
1930—1934 .	Total	178	194	216	254	*)	157	145	93	**) 96
	Rural	188	206	259	282	*)	154	149	100	**) 67
	Urban	141	146	140	133	*)	170	130	93	**) 125

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

groups. It should be emphasized that the German population in Dobrogea is the most vigorous in Rumania, having a vital index exceeding 250.

The position of the Mahomedans and of the Lipovans remains unchanged. There is a rapid diminution of vitality in the Jewish population, whose index during the last few years has fallen even below the level of 100. Since the

period 1886—1890, during which the figure of maximum prosperity of 254 was recorded, the vital index of Jews fell successively to 216, 217, 202, 135, 141 and 93.

Data relating to *marriages* are presented in Tables 61, 62, 64, 65, 69 and 70. They show that the rate of marriages is in general very high, from which it may be concluded that the institution of marriage in Dobrogea rests on a very solid foundation. A peculiar feature of the province from this point of view is the frequency of marriages in the towns. It is certain, however, that their percentage is higher in the villages than in the towns. The discrepancies between the various figures are, however, smaller than in other provinces.

There can likewise be noted a fairly visible concomitancy between the marriages and the birth-rate.

Table 80 provides data for a comparison of the average number of marriages according to religion celebrated from 1886 to 1890 and from 1930 to 1933. For the first of these periods only the 2 counties of old Dobrogea (Constanța and Tulcea) have been taken into account, whereas for the second the figures relate to present-day Dobrogea.

TABLE 80 — DISTRIBUTION OF MARRYING PERSONS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGION IN ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE PERIODS 1886—1890 AND 1930—1933

Period and Environment	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Others and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Annual average 1886-90</i>									
Whole province	2,341	2,044	37	48	18	10	145	39	—
Percentage	100.0	87.3	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.4	6.2	1.7	—
Rural	1,753	1,576	24	43	2	10	92	6	—
Urban	588	468	13	5	16	—	53	33	—
<i>Annual average</i>									
Whole province	15,463	12,171	155	159	*)	184	2,573	60	**) 161
Percentage	100.0	78.7	1.0	1.0	*)	1.2	16.6	0.4	**) 1.0
Rural	12,384	9,722	94	135	*)	139	2,230	4	**) 60
Urban	3,079	2,449	61	24	*)	45	343	56	**) 101

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

During the first period, 87.3% of the marriages were celebrated according to the Orthodox rite, the percentage of Mahomedan marriages being 6.2%.

From 1930 to 1933, the percentage of Orthodox marriages fell to 78.7% and that of Mahomedan marriages rose to 16.6%.

This is to be explained by the modification which occurred in the ethnic structure of Dobrogea following upon the annexation of the counties of Durostor and Caliacra, and which manifested itself in an increase of the Mahomedan population. This also explains the diminution of the number of Jewish marriages; it is known that there was practically no Jewish population in the counties annexed after the Balkan war.

The table given below shows year by year the number of *marrying persons* belonging to different religions.

TABLE 81 — DISTRIBUTION OF MARRYING PERSONS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGION IN THE YEARS 1886—1890, 1909, 1910 AND 1930—1933

Year	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1886	2,098	1,801	32	38	16	8	171	32	—
1887	2,486	2,152	24	55	25	14	174	42	—
1888	2,056	1,796	29	53	14	14	114	36	—
1889	2,598	2,301	39	50	8	10	150	40	—
1890	2,466	2,170	60	46	26	2	118	44	—
1909	5,262	4,553	119	91	23	180	234	62	—
1910	5,510	4,836	125	85	*)	*)	232	38	**) 194
1930	14,492	11,505	168	149	*)	215	2,255	62	**) 138
1931	15,272	11,963	126	174	*)	83	2,597	58	**) 271
1932	16,642	12,893	149	141	*)	205	3,084	61	**) 109
1933	15,444	12,324	178	171	*)	233	2,353	61	**) 124

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

Table 82 shows that the number of *mixed marriages* is very small in Dobrogea. They are contracted only between persons of the Orthodox faith, by Catholics and by Protestants.

For several years there has been no case of mixed marriage among the Armenians, the Lipovans, the Jews and the Mahomedans. This denotes the spirit of strict religious isolation among the ethnic groups of Dobrogea, an isolation which has no influence on the biological vigour of the population.

TABLE 82 — COMBINED MARRIAGES IN DOBROGEA IN ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1893—1894 AND 1896—1897

Husband's religion	All religions	Wife's religion							
		Orthodox	Catholic	Lutheran	Armeno-Gregorian	Lipovan	Mosaic	Mahomedan	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Total</i>	1,568	1,347	25	53	8	8	24	102	1
Orthodox	1,352	1,343	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Catholic	23	3	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran	50	1	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Armeno-Gregorian	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Lipovan	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mosaic	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Mahomedan	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Rural</i>	1,167	1,076	17	50	1	8	2	13	—
Orthodox	1,078	1,075	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Catholic	18	1	16	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Armeno-Gregorian	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lipovan	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mosaic	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mahomedan	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Urban</i>	401	271	8	3	7	—	22	89	1
Orthodox	274	268	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Catholic	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Armeno-Gregorian	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Lipovan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mosaic	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Mahomedan	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 83 shows that *divorces* are frequent among the Mahomedans and the Jews. Among persons of the Orthodox faith divorces are more frequent in the towns. In general, indeed, the ratio of divorces is higher in urban centres than in villages.

TABLE 83 — DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCED PERSONS IN DOBROGEA ACCORDING TO RELIGION IN ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE PERIOD 1930—1933

Environment	Total	Orthodox	Catholics	Lutherans	Armeno-Gregorians	Lipovans	Mahomedans	Mosaics	Other and non-stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Whole province . .	581	432	7	3	*)	3	120	10	**) 6
Percentage.	100.0	74.4	1.2	0.5	*)	0.5	20.7	1.7	**) 1.0
Rural	300	210	1	1	*)	2	82	1	**) 1
Urban	281	222	6	2	*)	1	36	9	**) 5

From data given in this chapter it appears clearly that the population of Dobrogea is of a biologically progressive type and of a socially stationary type. This is proved, on the one hand, by the considerable number of births and deaths and, on the other hand, by the high rates of marriages and the small rates of divorces.

It is to be expected that Dobrogea will still remain for a long time to come the province having the most active movement of population in Rumania.

*) Included in column 10

**) Including column 6

ANNEX

CHANGES IN THE POPULATION OF DOBROGEA SINCE
BY NATIVITY

Ethnic groups	Dobrogea			Caliacra		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Total</i>						
Arrivals	76,452	66,817	9,635	15,186	12,765	2,421
Departures	49,406	34,633	14,773	16,939	11,145	5,793
Surplus	- 27,046	- 32,184	+ 5,138	+ 1,753	- 1,620	+ 3,374
<i>Rumanians</i>						
Arrivals	12,452	9,092	3,360	1,754	1,011	743
Departures	29,471	22,920	6,551	8,619	6,835	1,784
Surplus	+ 17,019	+ 13,828	+ 3,191	+ 6,865	+ 5,824	+ 1,041
<i>Macedonian Rumanians</i>						
Arrivals	419	344	75	228	154	74
Departures	6,808	6,392	416	3,794	3,455	339
Surplus	+ 6,389	+ 6,048	+ 341	+ 3,566	+ 3,301	+ 265
<i>Germans</i>						
Arrivals	809	691	118	35	12	23
Departures	1,230	1,009	121	82	61	21
Surplus	+ 421	+ 318	+ 103	+ 47	+ 49	- 2
<i>Hungarians</i>						
Arrivals	132	33	99	28	7	21
Departures	203	62	141	23	4	19
Surplus	+ 71	+ 29	+ 42	- 5	- 3	- 2
<i>Bulgarians</i>						
Arrivals	5,997	4,942	1,055	2,988	2,445	543
Departures	6,551	1,756	4,795	3,342	476	2,866
Surplus	+ 554	- 3,186	+ 3,740	+ 354	- 1,969	+ 2,323
<i>Russians</i>						
Arrivals	964	591	373	101	51	50
Departures	1,668	1,011	657	128	72	56
Surplus	+ 704	+ 420	+ 284	+ 27	+ 21	+ 6
<i>Ruthenians, Ukrainians</i>						
Arrivals	18	8	10	—	—	—
Departures	10	1	9	—	—	—
Surplus	- 8	- 7	- 1	—	—	—
<i>Lipovans</i>						
Arrivals	131	47	84	—	—	—
Departures	101	59	42	16	16	—
Surplus	- 30	+ 12	- 42	+ 16	+ 16	—

¹⁾ The table gives total provisional data concerning the grand total of persons not relate exclusively, therefore, to emigration and immigration.

THE TIME OF 1930 CENSUS TO MID-1938 BY COUNTIES AND OF THE INHABITANTS ¹⁾

Constanța			Durostor			Tulcea		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14,994	12,996	1,998	37,117	34,466	2,651	9,155	6,590	2,565
10,627	7,261	3,366	14,865	11,857	3,008	6,975	4,370	2,605
- 4,367	- 5,735	+ 1,368	- 22,252	- 22,609	+ 357	- 2,180	- 2,220	+ 40
5,088	4,074	1,014	1,144	727	417	4,466	3,280	1,186
7,276	4,785	2,491	8,788	8,061	727	4,788	3,239	1,549
+ 2,188	+ 711	+ 1,477	+ 7,644	+ 7,334	+ 310	+ 322	- 41	+ 363
1	1	—	190	189	1	—	—	—
8	6	2	3,006	2,931	75	—	—	—
+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2,816	+ 2,742	+ 74	—	—	—
513	453	60	—	—	—	261	226	35
971	832	139	7	—	7	170	116	54
+ 458	+ 379	+ 79	+ 7	—	+ 7	- 91	- 100	+ 19
52	14	38	2	—	2	50	12	38
127	30	97	19	13	6	34	15	19
+ 75	+ 16	+ 59	+ 17	+ 13	+ 4	- 16	+ 3	- 19
471	440	31	1,974	1,787	187	564	270	294
729	544	185	2,140	546	1,594	340	190	150
+ 258	+ 104	+ 154	+ 166	- 1,241	+ 1,407	- 224	- 80	- 144
83	47	36	3	2	1	777	491	286
554	383	171	10	7	3	976	549	427
+ 471	+ 336	+ 135	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 199	+ 58	+ 141
4	—	4	—	—	—	14	8	6
8	1	7	—	—	—	2	—	2
+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	—	—	—	- 12	- 8	- 4
10	10	—	—	—	—	121	37	84
18	18	—	15	—	15	52	25	27
+ 8	+ 8	—	+ 15	—	+ 15	- 69	- 12	- 57

arriving and departing both within Dobrogea and to and from outside; they do

conti-

Ethnic group	Dobrogea			Caliacra		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Greeks</i>						
Arrivals	235	51	184	69	—	69
Departures	255	110	145	58	18	40
Surplus	+ 20	- 59	- 39	- 11	+ 18	- 29
<i>Jews</i>						
Arrivals	370	100	270	84	7	77
Departures	319	82	237	37	1	36
Surplus	- 51	- 18	- 33	- 47	- 6	- 41
<i>Turks</i>						
Arrivals	48,146	44,712	3,434	8,587	8,211	376
Departures	1,841	633	1,208	507	94	413
Surplus	- 46,305	- 44,079	- 2,226	- 8,080	- 8,117	+ 37
<i>Tatars</i>						
Arrivals	5,766	5,595	171	876	705	171
Departures	212	181	31	44	13	31
Surplus	- 5,554	- 5,414	- 140	- 832	- 692	- 140
<i>Găgăuți</i>						
Arrivals	267	192	75	225	150	75
Departures	233	119	114	167	53	114
Surplus	- 34	- 73	+ 39	- 58	- 97	+ 39
<i>Other</i>						
Arrivals	746	419	- 327	211	12	199
Departures	452	296	156	72	47	25
Surplus	- 294	- 123	171	- 139	- 35	- 174
<i>Non-stated</i>						
Arrivals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Departures	52	2	50	50	—	50
Surplus	- 52	+ 2	+ 50	- 50	—	+ 50

nued

Constanța			Durostor			Tulcea		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
42	22	20	5	—	5	119	29	90
70	40	30	1	—	1	126	52	74
+ 28	+ 18	+ 10	- 4	—	- 4	+ 7	+ 23	- 16
78	52	26	7	—	7	201	41	160
70	46	24	32	—	32	180	35	145
- 8	- 6	- 2	+ 25	—	+ 25	- 21	- 6	- 15
3,825	3,082	743	33,593	31,579	2,014	2,141	1,840	301
426	240	186	748	254	494	160	45	115
- 3,399	- 2,842	- 557	- 32,845	- 31,325	- 1,520	- 1,981	- 1,795	- 186
4,706	4,706	—	150	150	—	34	34	—
162	162	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
- 4,544	- 4,544	—	- 150	- 150	—	- 28	- 28	-
41	41	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
56	56	—	1	1	—	9	9	—
+ 15	+ 15	—	+ 1	+ 1	—	+ 8	+ 8	—
80	54	26	49	32	17	406	321	85
152	118	34	98	44	54	130	87	43
+ 72	+ 64	+ 8	+ 49	+ 12	+ 37	- 276	- 234	- 42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 2	+ 2	—

REGISTRUL MIGRAȚIILOR
Buletin Centrală Națională
TULCEA